United Nations S/2016/943

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 November 2016
English
Original: French

Letter dated 8 November 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two reports of the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya (see annex I and annex II).

One of the reports, dated 26 September 2016, covers the period from 19 August to 19 September 2016; the other report, dated 26 October 2016, covers the period from 20 September to 20 October 2016.

These two reports were prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of Decision EC-M-52/DEC.1 of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 20 July 2016, and Security Council resolution 2298 (2016), of 22 July 2016, for transmission to the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annexes to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

16-19562 (E) 101116 101116

Please recycle

Annex I

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report, entitled "Status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya", prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of decision EC-M-52/DEC.1 of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), of 20 July 2016, and Security Council resolution 2298 (2016), of 22 July 2016, for transmission to the Security Council. The report covers the period from 19 August 2016 to 19 September 2016 and also covers the reporting requirements of Executive Council decisions EC-M-52/DEC.2, of 27 July 2016, and EC-M-53/DEC.1, of 26 August 2016.

(*Signed*) Ahmet **Üzümcü**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Report by the Director-General

Status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining Category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya

1. At its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") adopted a decision on the "Destruction of Libya's Remaining Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-52/DEC.1, dated 20 July 2016) and requested the Director-General to assist Libya in developing a modified plan of destruction of Libya's Category 2 chemical weapons. On 22 July 2016, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2298 (2016), welcoming and endorsing the decision by the Council and requesting the Director General, through the Secretary General, to report to the Security Council on a regular basis until the destruction is complete and verified.

2. At the conclusion of its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Council adopted a decision entitled "Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Libya's Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-52/DEC.2, dated 27 July 2016). In operative paragraph 17 of that decision, the Council requested the Director-General to report to the Council on a monthly basis on the implementation of the decision.

3. At its Fifty-Third Meeting, the Council adopted a decision on the "Plan for the Destruction of Libya's Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons Outside the Territory of Libya" (EC-M-53/DEC.1, dated 26 August 2016). In operative paragraph 6 of that decision, the Council requested the Director-General, in close consultation with the relevant States Parties, to report to the Council, not later than 26 September 2016, on the implementation of the plan, including any problems relating to its implementation. This first monthly report covers the period from 19 August to 19 September 2016.

Activities Undertaken for the Removal of the Libyan Chemical Weapons

4. As noted in the first preambular paragraph of EC-M-52/DEC.2, Libya informed the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") of the movement of its remaining Category 2 chemical weapons to a temporary holding area in the north of the country.

5. Based on the federal requirements of Germany regarding the import of these materials into the country, a request was made for samples of the materials to be transferred to an OPCW designated laboratory. Owing to the inability to land aircraft in Tripoli, the samples were properly packaged and transferred to an Italian vessel in international waters by a vessel of the Libyan Coast Guard. A Secretariat representative was aboard the Italian vessel to receive the samples, which were then were transferred to Malta, where they were transported by air to a designated laboratory in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, accompanied by a Secretariat representative.

6. The Secretariat circulated a Note (S/1415/2016, dated 31 August 2016) informing States Parties that removal operations had commenced on 27 August 2016. The Danish vessel Ark Futura arrived at the port of Misrata, Libya on 27 August 2016, and departed the same day transporting 23 tanks (containing nearly 500 metric tonnes) of Libya's remaining Category 2 chemicals.

7. The Ark Futura arrived at the port of Bremen, Germany on 5 September 2016. Offloading operations began on 6 September 2016 in the presence of Secretariat Inspectorate personnel and representatives of the Libyan National Authority. Transport of the containers to the Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltlasten mbH (GEKA mbH), the designated destruction facility at Munster, Germany, took two and a half days due to the weight of some of the containers. All containers had arrived by 9 September 2016.

Activities Undertaken for the Destruction of the Libyan Chemical Weapons

8. As at 19 September 2016, no destruction operations had occurred. The Secretariat was informed by representatives of GEKA mbH that minor maintenance was required prior to the beginning of destruction. Destruction of the tributylamine will take place in the afterburner of the plasma arc system, and operations were anticipated to begin during the week of 26 September 2016. Incineration of the 2-chloroethanol in Incineration Plant 1 ("Munster-1") will begin shortly after the start of operations to destroy the tributylamine.

9. During the arrival of the chemicals at GEKA mbH, Secretariat personnel were given a tour of the facility to witness that closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras had been installed for the verification of destruction operations when the Secretariat is not present. All CCTV cameras are connected to a 30-day recording device, with an additional 30-day capacity. Such equipment was installed at the request of the Secretariat, in close consultation with GEKA mbH, and will allow the Secretariat to review all destruction operations during subsequent inspections. The Secretariat will verify destruction operations at GEKA mbH every other month and review the video recording during its inspections.

Activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to Libya

10. The Secretariat was informed that during decanting operations at the Ruwagha storage facility, one container experienced an exothermic reaction, causing the material inside to polymerise. Videotapes provided by Libya indicated that the consistency of the remaining material was such that it could no longer be pumped from the container. The Secretariat requested that Libya take a sample of the material for analysis. That analysis is currently under way at the OPCW Laboratory. Owing to the nature of the material, analysis has not yet been completed; however, the Secretariat is in a position to affirm that the material no longer presents a proliferation threat. The Secretariat has been approached with offers to the trust fund for the decontamination of the decanted tanks and the clean-up of the containers remaining in Ruwagha.

11. Samples obtained from the Category 2 chemicals have been analysed and have proven consistent with the declaration provided by Libya, with the exception of one sample, which indicated the presence of $POCl_3$, a Schedule 3 chemical. The Secretariat is working closely with Libya to ascertain the facts surrounding this

additional chemical. Libya has indicated that all chemicals that were present at Ruwagha were the remnants of the previous chemical weapons programme, and had not been analysed. Once the facts have been ascertained, Libya will provide an update to its declaration.

Overall Costs and Status of the Trust Fund

12. On 1 August 2016, the Secretariat issued a Note calling for voluntary contributions for support to Libya (S/1400/2016, dated 1 August 2016). As described in the Note, the Secretariat has established a trust fund to provide funding to facilitate the technical activities of the OPCW in support of the verification of the destruction of the Libyan chemical weapons. The OPCW trust fund had a balance of EUR 869,000 as at the cut off date of this report, having received contributions from Canada, Finland, and the United States of America. The European Union is considering an offer to assist with the clean-up activities at Ruwagha. The Director-General would like to express his appreciation to those States Parties that have already made or have committed to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund.

Annex II

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report, entitled "Status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya", prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-52/DEC.1, of 20 July 2016, and Security Council resolution 2298 (2016), of 22 July 2016, for transmission to the Security Council. The report covers the period from 20 September 2016 to 20 October 2016 and also covers the reporting requirements of Executive Council decisions EC-M-52/DEC.2, of 27 July 2016, and EC-M-53/DEC.1, of 26 August 2016.

(*Signed*) Ahmet **Üzümcü**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Report by the Director-General

Status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining Category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya

1. At its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") adopted a decision on the "Destruction of Libya's Remaining Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-52/DEC.1, dated 20 July 2016) and requested the Director-General to assist Libya in developing a modified plan of destruction of Libya's Category 2 chemical weapons. On 22 July 2016, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2298 (2016), welcoming and endorsing the decision by the Council and requesting the Director General, through the Secretary General, to report to the Security Council on a regular basis until the destruction is complete and verified.

2. At the conclusion of its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Council adopted a decision entitled "Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Libya's Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-52/DEC.2, dated 27 July 2016). In operative paragraph 17 of that decision, the Council requested the Director-General to report to the Council on a monthly basis on the implementation of the decision. This second monthly report covers the period from 20 September to 20 October 2016.

Progress in the elimination of Libyan chemical weapons by the State Party hosting destruction activities.

3. As reported previously, representatives of the Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltlasten mbH (GEKA mbH), the designated destruction facility at Munster, Germany, informed the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") that minor maintenance was required prior to the beginning of destruction operations. The maintenance has been completed and, as at 17 October 2016, GEKA mbH had destroyed 19.74 metric tonnes of tributylamine. This destruction was accomplished using the afterburner of the plasma arc system, and no problems were encountered.

4. Preparations are under way to start the destruction of the 2-chloroethanol in Incineration Plant 1 ("Munster-1"). GEKA mbH will inform the Secretariat when this is scheduled to begin.

5. GEKA mbH continues to finalise the construction of the neutralisation process system for the phosphorous trichloride and the thionyl chloride. The destruction of these two chemicals will not begin until 2017.

6. A team of Secretariat personnel will travel to Germany to conduct an inspection at GEKA mbH from 21 to 25 November 2016. Two observers from the Libyan National Authority will accompany the team. Inspection team personnel will review videotapes of the destruction progress made to date and confirm that all

monitoring equipment is in place and functioning. As previously reported, video recorders have been set up at GEKA mbH to record all destruction activities that take place in between inspections from the Secretariat.

Activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to Libya

7. As previously reported, the Secretariat was informed that during decanting operations at the Ruwagha storage facility one container experienced an exothermic reaction, causing the material inside to polymerise. The OPCW Laboratory has completed an analysis of the sample received from Libya, which was taken from the tank in question. In addition to determining the composition of the sample, the Laboratory was requested to ascertain whether the contents of the tank could be regarded as destroyed, or if residual declared chemicals were still present in amounts that would require the waste to be further chemically treated, as well as if the tank contents presented a proliferation risk.

8. Using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis, both PCl3 and POCl3 were detected in the sample, in the region of 5% by weight. As the remaining concentrations of PCl3 and POCl3 were found to be more than 0.1% by weight, the contents of the remaining tank cannot be considered as destroyed. The observations made during the analysis of the sample do, however, point towards potential means of destruction. The highly viscous mass found in the tank is dissolvable in water, and the chemicals requiring destruction (PCl3 and POCl3) will hydrolyse to harmless, non scheduled chemicals.

9. Owing to the levels of the Category 2 chemicals remaining in the container (approximately 5%), the viscous nature of the remnants, and the limited ability to recover any useable material, the Secretariat is in a position to affirm that the material no longer presents a proliferation threat.

10. The Secretariat has been approached with offers to the trust fund for the decontamination of the decanted tanks and the clean-up of the containers remaining in Ruwagha. The hydrolysis of the contents of the remaining tank is anticipated to be accomplished during the clean-up operations. It is envisaged that small amounts of water can be added to the tank at appropriate intervals until the material reaches a liquid state, followed by the addition of small amounts of sodium hydroxide to neutralise the remaining 5%.

11. As previously reported, samples extracted from one of the tanks removed from Libya indicated the presence of POCl3. Libya is cooperating fully with the Secretariat to clarify this issue. Libya has indicated that all of the chemicals that were present at Ruwagha were the remnants of its previous chemical weapons programme, and had not been analysed. Libya has indicated its intent to declare this additional Category 2 chemical.

Overall costs and status of the trust fund

12. On 1 August 2016, the Secretariat issued a Note calling for voluntary contributions for support to Libya (S/1400/2016, dated 1 August 2016). As at 30 September 2016, the trust fund contained a balance of EUR 979,201, with contributions having been received from Canada, Finland, New Zealand, and the United States of America. To date, over EUR 260,000 has been disbursed for

activities related to the removal operations. It is anticipated that invoices will be received shortly for verification activities that have taken place in Germany. The Secretariat is in the process of preparing a budget for the work related to the clean-up at Ruwagha. The European Union has expressed an interest in contributing to this effort. The Director-General would once again like to express his appreciation to those States Parties that have already made or have committed to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund.

United Nations A/71/607–S/2016/944

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda items 19, 32 and 37

Sustainable development

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 8 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/4 of 5 November 2001, which the Republic of Azerbaijan joined as one of the co-sponsors, the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict is commemorated on 6 November of every year. In that resolution, the General Assembly noted that damage to the environment in times of armed conflict impairs ecosystems and natural resources long beyond the period of conflict, and recalled in particular Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, according to which all Member States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any State in their international relations.

Earlier, in 1992, in its resolution 47/37, entitled "Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict", the General Assembly urged States to take all measures to ensure compliance with the existing international laws applicable to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development paid particular attention to the need for urgent action to protect the environment. In May 2016, the United Nations Environment Assembly adopted a resolution on the protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict, reaffirming, inter alia, its strong commitment to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and stressing the importance of the implementation by all Member States of international law applicable to the protection of the environment in areas affected by armed conflict in line with their legal responsibilities.

16-19751 (E) 151116

Please recycle

The aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan, which has led to the seizure of almost 20 per cent of the sovereign territory of Azerbaijan, claimed the lives of tens of thousands of people, ruined cities and livelihoods and resulted in the forcible expulsion of more than 1 million Azerbaijanis from their homes and properties, has also had a devastating impact on the environment, with destroyed forests, burned and degraded soil, polluted water resources and killed animals.

The total area of special environmental protection in Azerbaijan covers 890,000 hectares of land, of which 42,997 hectares are currently under Armenian military occupation, including 152 natural monuments, 5 geological objects, 2 nature reserves, 4 conservation areas and 7 lakes, with a wide range of plant and animal species. In addition 247,352 hectares of forests remain under occupation, including 13,197 hectares of valuable forests, with hundreds of rare species of trees, such as plane trees, nut trees, oak trees, box tree evergreens, Eldar pine trees, persimmon trees and others.

Since the beginning of the conflict, the armed forces of Armenia have deliberately employed methods and means of warfare to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the environment of Azerbaijan, including its occupied territories.

Thus, in 2006, some areas in the occupied territories along the front line between the armed forces of Azerbaijan and the armed forces of Armenia were subjected to wide-scale fires.[1] In its resolution 60/285 of 7 September 2006, entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan", the General Assembly expressed serious concern about the fires in the occupied territories and stressed the necessity to urgently conduct an environmental operation to suppress the fires and to overcome their detrimental consequences. In accordance with that resolution, between 2 and 13 October, the occupied territories of Azerbaijan were visited by an environmental assessment mission led by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). In its report, the mission concluded, inter alia, that the fires had resulted in environmental and economic damages and had threatened human health and security.[2]

The continuing occupation by Armenia of the territories of Azerbaijan also deprives hundreds of thousands of citizens of Azerbaijan of drinking water, causes soil erosion, dehydration and desertification and severely affects the region's natural resources and flora and fauna.

In its resolution 2085 (2016), adopted on 26 January 2016, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe described Armenia's actions as environmental aggression aimed at creating humanitarian and environmental problems for the citizens of Azerbaijan. The Assembly warned of the serious threat of disaster and humanitarian crisis that the state of disrepair of the Sarsang dam posed to the whole

[1] See the letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the letter dated 28 July 2006 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan (A/60/963).

[2] See the letter dated 20 December 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report to the OSCE Chairman-in-Office from the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (A/61/696).

area. In view of that urgent humanitarian problem, the Assembly demanded from Armenia its immediate withdrawal from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and the cessation of using water resources as tools of political influence or an instrument of pressure benefiting it.[3]

The environment is being severely damaged also as a result of the continuing barbaric exploitation of natural resources in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Such exploitation has generated significant profit for Armenia and the subordinate separatist regime it has set up in those territories to accrue personal fortunes and fund a war. The relentless exploitation of farmlands in the occupied territories for many years has led to their depletion.[4]

There is evidence of deliberate transboundary pollution of rivers from tailings originating in Armenia, crossing the international border of Azerbaijan and ending up in its farmlands and forests. Thus, waters of the rivers in the Syunik district of Armenia, polluted with wastes from the Kapan Ore Processing Plant, the Zangezour Copper and Molybdenum Combine and the "Artsvanik" tailing dump, flow into the transboundary Okhchuchay river and then into the occupied Zangilan district of Azerbaijan and the Araz river.

The timber trade has become one of the sources of revenue for Armenia. In 1993 alone, some 206,600 cubic metres of valuable types of timber from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan were transported to Armenia. In 1996, 55 hectares of walnut trees of the Leshkar forest area in the occupied Zangilan district of Azerbaijan, planted in 1957 and 1958, were cut down. In 2003, some 10,000 walnut trees were cut down in the occupied territories. Some 45,359 cubic metres of timber was cut in 2010 and 96,237 cubic metres in 2013. The evidence confirms that illegal timber-cutting in the occupied territories is on the rise.

Owing to its continuing aggression against Azerbaijan, Armenia bears full international responsibility for the breaches of international law, including those that have caused damage to the environment of Azerbaijan and the depletion of natural resources in its occupied territories. This once again confirms the need for urgent and effective action to invoke Armenia's responsibility through consistent efforts by the international community, thus bringing to an end the impunity enjoyed by the aggressors and ensuring the liberation of the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan from the Armenian occupation.

---

[3] The Sarsang reservoir is the largest water reservoir in the area. It was formed in 1976 when a dam was built on the Tartar river in the Aghdere district of Azerbaijan to supply drinking water to more than 500,000 people in the areas of upper and lower Karabakh in Azerbaijan and irrigation water to more than 100,000 hectares of fertile land in the six districts of the republic. It has been under Armenian occupation since 1993. The current technical condition of the Sarsang dam poses a serious threat to approximately 400,000 citizens of Azerbaijan living downstream from it. For more information, see the report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Milica Marković, entitled "Inhabitants of frontier regions of Azerbaijan are deliberately deprived of water" (Document 13931, 12 December 2015).

[4] For more information, see the letter dated 15 August 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report on illegal economic and other activities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan (A/70/1016-S/2016/711).

There can be no durable peace if the environment that sustains livelihoods is destroyed, polluted and barbarically exploited. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated on 6 November 2016 in his message on the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict, to achieve the goals declared in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is a transformational blueprint for peace, prosperity and dignity for all on a healthy planet, we have a duty of care towards the environment in peacetime and during war and have to work together to combat environmental crime and end the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 19, 32 and 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2016/945

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 November 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 8 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, a letter addressed to you from the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Ivica Dačić, regarding some recent developments in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Milan **Milanović**

16-19879 (E) 281116

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 8 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Serbia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

I have the honour to address you, in the name of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, and to draw your attention to a recent sequence of events in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija, which is under the interim administration of a United Nations mission, concerning the passing of the Law on Trepča (No. 05/L-120) by the provisional institutions of self-government in Priština.

As you know, in 1999, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), assumed supervision of the management of the Trepča AD mining, metallurgical and chemical conglomerate. UNMIK transferred the management rights of Trepča to the Kosovo Trust Agency, established by UNMIK in 2002. Following the illegal, unilateral declaration of independence by Priština in 2008, the Privatization Agency of Kosovo was established. It assumed the competencies of the Kosovo Trust Agency, something that, to date, has not been approved by UNMIK, the entity responsible for appointing the management of the northern part of Trepča ("Trepča North").

The passing of the above-mentioned law violates the basic principles of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosovo. The latter explicitly specifies, as one of the reserved powers of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the authority to administer public, state and socially owned property in accordance with the relevant UNMIK legislation, as well as the regulation of public and socially owned enterprises.

This law represents a grave threat to stability in the region and an obstacle to economic development, both of which are principles enshrined in resolution 1244 (1999). Priština's actions, which promote an atmosphere of unilateral imposition, fait accompli and ultimatums instead of the resolution of outstanding issues through dialogue aimed at identifying solutions acceptable to all the parties involved, as has happened in the past, are absolutely not in the interests of peace and stability in the region. This illegal act also undermines the economic development of the province, since the law provides for the dissolution of Trepča North, which is the foundation of survival for the Serbs in this territory and the foundation of the economic development of, primarily, the municipalities of Kosovska Mitrovica, Zvečan, Leposavić and Zubin Potok, as well as Novo Brdo and Gračanica.

Furthermore, I would like to point out that, with this action, the provisional institutions of self-government in Kosovo and Metohija have openly exceeded their mandate by directly confiscating the private property of Trepča, to the detriment of its owners/shareholders, creditors and employees, and in contravention of the principles of international law, which prohibit such a form of confiscation. These actions also contravene numerous international instruments that guarantee the right to quiet enjoyment of property, prohibit discrimination and guarantee equality before the law, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention for the Protection

of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms and the European Charter of Local Self-Government.

I emphasize that the provisional institutions have passed this law without involving UNMIK and without consulting either the owners/shareholders of Trepča, the representatives of the municipalities in which its mines and installations are located, the representatives of the Serbs within the provisional institutions or the management and employees of Trepča North.

This unilateral action by the provisional institutions of self-government creates legal insecurity, which can seriously threaten the fragile security situation in Kosovo and Metohija. It is of particular concern that this law causes lasting disruption to sustainable economic development, the absence of which directly threatens the ethnic structure of the Serb communities in the province.

Respectful of the fact that reports on the work of UNMIK and the situation in the province are regularly reviewed at meetings of the Security Council, we request that, as President of the Council, you inform its member States about the aforementioned actions of the provisional institutions of self-government, which represent a violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), so that, by the full weight of their authority, they may exercise their influence to have this law annulled in order to prevent negative legal and security consequences that threaten stability in Kosovo and Metohija and in the region.

(*Signed*) Ivica **Dačić**

United Nations S/2016/946

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2016

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and statements of its President on the situation in Somalia and Eritrea, in particular resolutions 733 (1992), 1844 (2008), 1907 (2009), 2036 (2012), 2023 (2011), 2093 (2013), 2111 (2013), 2124 (2013), 2125 (2013), 2142 (2014), 2182 (2014), and 2244 (2015),

Taking note of the final reports of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (the SEMG) on Somalia (S/2016/919) and Eritrea (S/2016/920) and their conclusions on the situations in both Somalia and Eritrea,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea respectively,

Condemning any flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia and to Eritrea in violation of the arms embargo on Eritrea, as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region,

Expressing concern that Al-Shabaab continues to pose a serious threat to the peace and stability of Somalia and the region,

Welcoming the further improved relationship between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), regional administrations, and the SEMG, and *underlining* the importance of these relationships improving further and strengthening in the future,

Welcoming the efforts of the FGS to improve its notifications to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea ("the Committee"), *looking forward* to further progress in the future, particularly in relation to post-delivery notifications, and *recalling* that improved arms and ammunition management in Somalia is a fundamental component of greater peace and stability for the region,

Taking note of the preliminary efforts of the FGS to restore key economic and financial institutions and progress achieved on financial governance and structural reforms; and *welcoming* the passing of anti-money-laundering legislation and the establishment of a Financial Reporting Centre;

16-19780 (E) 101116

Please recycle

Underlining the importance of financial propriety in the run up to, and conduct of, elections in Somalia in 2016, and *stressing* the need for further efforts to fight corruption, promote transparency and increase mutual accountability in Somalia,

Expressing serious concern at reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, *underlining* the importance of refraining from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, *welcoming* further reporting on the matter, and encouraging the FGS, with the support of the international community, to ensure that fishing licenses are issued in a responsible manner and in line with the appropriate Somali legal framework,

Expressing serious concern at the ongoing difficulties in delivering humanitarian aid in Somalia, and *condemning* in the strongest terms any party obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as the misappropriation or diversion of any humanitarian funds or supplies,

Recalling that the FGS has the primary responsibility to protect its population, and *recognizing* the FGS' responsibility, working with the regional administrations to build the capacity of its own national security forces, as a matter of priority,

Taking note of the two meetings and six letters between the representative of the Government of Eritrea and the SEMG, *expressing concern* that the SEMG has not been able to visit Eritrea since 2011 and fully discharge its mandate, and *underlining* that deepened cooperation will help the Security Council be better informed about Eritrea's compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Taking note that during the course of its current and two previous mandates the SEMG has not found any evidence that the Government of Eritrea is supporting Al-Shabaab,

Expressing concern over reports by the SEMG of ongoing Eritrean support for certain regional armed groups, and *encouraging* the SEMG to provide further detailed reporting and evidence on this issue,

Expressing serious concern at ongoing reports of Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes in 2008, *urging* Eritrea to share any available detailed information pertaining to the combatants, including to the SEMG,

Welcoming the release of four prisoners of war by Eritrea in March 2016, *expressing* support for mediation efforts by the State of Qatar and *encouraging* further mediation efforts by the State of Qatar in order to reach a final and binding solution to resolve this issue as well as the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea,

Underlining the importance it attaches to all Member States complying with the terms of the arms embargo imposed on Eritrea by resolution 1907 (2009),

Determining that the situation in Somalia, as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Arms embargo

1. *Reaffirms* the arms embargo on Somalia, imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) and modified by paragraphs 33 to 38 of resolution 2093 (2013) and paragraphs 4 to 17 of resolution 2111 (2013), paragraph 14 of resolution 2125 (2013), paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2014), and paragraphs 2 to 10 of resolution 2244 (2015) (hereafter referred to as "the arms embargo on Somalia");

2. *Decides* to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2014) until 15 November 2017, and in that context *reiterates* that the arms embargo on Somalia shall not apply to deliveries of weapons, ammunition or military equipment or the provision of advice, assistance or training, intended solely for the development of the Somali National Security Forces, to provide security for the Somali people, except in relation to deliveries of the items set out in the annex of resolution 2111 (2013);

3. *Reaffirms* that the entry into Somali ports for temporary visits of vessels carrying arms and related materiel for defensive purposes does not amount to a delivery of such items in violation of the arms embargo on Somalia, provided that such items remain at all times aboard such vessels;

4. *Reiterates* that weapons or military equipment sold or supplied solely for the development of the Somali National Security Forces may not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any individual or entity not in the service of the Somali National Security Forces, and *underlines* the responsibility of the FGS to ensure the safe and effective management, storage and security of their stockpiles;

5. *Welcomes* in this regard the commencement, by the FGS, of a more rigorous weapons registration, recording and marking procedure, *expresses concern* at reports of continued weapons diversion from within the FGS, *notes* that further improved weapons management is vital in order to prevent the diversion of weapons, *welcomes* the efforts of the FGS to develop detailed Standard Operating Procedures for weapons and ammunition management, and *urges* the FGS to finalize and implement these procedures as soon as possible;

6. *Further welcomes* the efforts of the FGS in establishing the Joint Verification Team (JVT) and *urges* Member States to support improved weapons and ammunition management to improve the capacity of the FGS to manage weapons and ammunition;

7. *Welcomes* the improvement in FGS reporting to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 2182 (2014) and as requested in paragraph 7 of resolution 2244 (2015), *calls on* the FGS and regional administrations to prioritize a sustainable and comprehensive agreement on the composition of the Somali Security Forces based on the National Security Policy and *requests* the FGS to report to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 2182 (2014) and as requested in paragraph 7 of resolution 2244 (2015) on the structure, composition, strength and disposition of its Security Forces, including the status of regional and militia forces by 30 March 2017 and then by 30 September 2017;

8. *Recalls* that the FGS has the primary responsibility to notify the Committee, pursuant to paragraphs 3 to 8 of resolution 2142 (2014), *welcomes* the efforts of the FGS in improving its notifications to the Committee;

9. *Calls upon* the FGS to improve the timeliness and content of notifications regarding the completion of deliveries, as set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 2142 (2014) and the destination unit upon distribution of imported arms and ammunition, as set out by paragraph 7 of resolution 2142 (2014);

10. *Stresses* Member States' obligations pursuant to the notification procedures set out in paragraph 11 (a) of resolution 2111 (2013), *underlines* the need for Member States to strictly follow the notification procedures for providing assistance to develop Somali security sector institutions, and *encourages* Member States to consider the Implementation Assistance Notice of 14 March 2016 as a guide;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 2 of resolution 2142 (2014) and *notes* that support for the development of the Somali National Security Forces may include, inter alia, building infrastructure and provision of salaries and stipends solely provided to the Somali National Security Forces;

12. *Urges* increased cooperation by Africa Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 2182 (2014), to document and register all military equipment captured as part of offensive operations or in the course of carrying out their mandates, involving other Somali National Security Forces as appropriate;

13. *Calls upon* the FGS and regional administrations to enhance civilian oversight of its Security Forces, to adopt and implement appropriate vetting procedures of all defence and security personnel, including human rights vetting, in particular through investigation and prosecuting individuals responsible for violations of international humanitarian law, and in this context *recalls* the importance of the Secretary-General's Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy in relation to the support provided by the United Nations to the Somali National Army;

14. *Underlines* the importance of timely and predictable payment of salaries to the Somali security forces and *calls on* the FGS to implement systems to improve the timeliness and accountability of payments and supply of provisions to the Somali security forces;

15. *Recalls* the need to build the capacities of the Somali National Security Forces, in particular the provision of equipment, training and mentoring, in order to build credible, professional security forces to enable the gradual handing over of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the Somali security forces, and *encourages* further donor support in this regard;

16. *Further reaffirms* the arms embargo on Eritrea imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1907 (2009) (hereafter referred to as "the arms embargo on Eritrea");

Threats to peace and security

17. *Expresses concern* at the continued reports of corruption and diversion of public resources which pose a risk to State-building efforts, *expresses serious*

concern at reports of financial impropriety involving members of the FGS, regional administrations, Federal Member States and Federal Parliament, which pose a risk to State-building efforts, and in this context *underlines* that individuals engaged in acts which threaten the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia may be listed for targeted measures;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts which the FGS has made in order to improve its financial management procedures including continued engagement between the FGS and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), *encourages* the Somali authorities to maintain the pace of reform and continue the implementation of IMF-recommended reforms to support the continuation of a Staff Monitored Programme and increased transparency, accountability, comprehensiveness and predictability in revenue collection and budget allocations, and expresses concern at the generation and distribution of counterfeit Somali currency;

19. *Reaffirms* Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources;

20. *Reiterates its serious concern* that the petroleum sector in Somalia could be a driver for increased conflict, and in that context underlines the vital importance of the FGS putting in place, without undue delay, resource-sharing arrangements and credible legal framework to ensure that the petroleum sector in Somalia does not become a source of increased tension;

21. *Expresses serious concern* at Al-Shabaab's increasing reliance on revenue from natural resources including the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock and *looks forward to* further SEMG reporting on this issue;

Charcoal ban

22. *Reaffirms* the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), *welcomes* the decrease in exports of charcoal from Somalia and increased efforts of Member States to prevent the import of charcoal of Somali origin, *reiterates* that the Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, and *urges* Member States to continue their efforts to ensure full implementation of the ban;

23. *Reiterates* its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013), that AMISOM support and assist the Somali authorities in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia and *calls upon* AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the SEMG to charcoal exporting ports;

24. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in their efforts to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and *further welcomes* the cooperation between the SEMG and CMF in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade;

25. *Expresses concern* that the charcoal trade provides funding for Al-Shabaab, and in that context reiterates paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and *further decides* to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2017;

26. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant Member States and international organizations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal;

Humanitarian access

27. *Expresses serious concern* at the acute humanitarian situation in Somalia, *condemns* in the strongest terms increased attacks against humanitarian actors and any misuse of donor assistance and the obstruction of the delivery of humanitarian aid, and *reiterates* its demand that all parties allow and facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of aid to persons in need across Somalia and *encourages* the FGS to improve the regulatory environment for aid donors;

28. *Decides* that until 15 November 2017 and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the measures imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia, by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or programmes, humanitarian organizations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance, and their implementing partners including bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organizations participating in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia;

29. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to the Security Council by 15 October 2017 on the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, and *requests* relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly and their implementing partners that provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia to increase their cooperation and willingness to share information with the United Nations;

Eritrea

30. *Welcomes* the SEMG's ongoing and significant efforts to engage with the Government of Eritrea, in that context recalls the two meetings between the Representative of the Government of Eritrea and the SEMG, *reiterates* its expectation that the Government of Eritrea will facilitate the entry of the SEMG to Eritrea, to discharge fully its mandate, in line with its repeated requests, including in paragraph 52 of resolution 2182 (2014); and *underlines* that deepened cooperation will help the Security Council be better informed about Eritrea's compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions;

31. *Urges* the Government of Eritrea to facilitate a visit of the SEMG to Eritrea, and thereafter to support regular visits to Eritrea by the SEMG;

32. *Calls on* Eritrea to cooperate fully with the SEMG, in accordance with the SEMG's mandate contained in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013);

33. *Stresses* its demand that the Government of Eritrea allow access and make available any detailed information, including to the SEMG, pertaining to the

Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of 2008 so that those concerned may ascertain the presence and conditions of any remaining Djiboutian prisoners of war;

34. *Expresses* its intention to review measures on Eritrea in light of the upcoming midterm update by the SEMG due by 30 April 2017, and taking into account relevant Security Council resolutions;

Somalia

35. *Recalls* resolution 1844 (2008) which imposed targeted sanctions and resolutions 2002 (2011) and 2093 (2013) which expanded the listing criteria, and *notes* one of the listing criteria under resolution 1844 (2008) is engaging in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia;

36. *Reiterates* its willingness to adopt targeted measures against individuals and entities on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria;

37. *Reiterates its request* for Member States to assist the SEMG in their investigations, *reiterates* that obstructing the investigations or work of the SEMG is a criterion for listing under paragraph 15 (e) of resolution 1907 (2009) and *further requests* the FGS, regional authorities and AMISOM to share information with the SEMG regarding Al-Shabaab activities;

38. *Decides* to extend until 15 December 2017 the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea SEMG as set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013), and *expresses* its intention to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 15 November 2017;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the SEMG, in consultation with the Committee, until 15 December 2017, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the SEMG established pursuant to previous resolutions, and *further requests* that administrative support to the SEMG be adjusted, within existing resources, to facilitate the delivery of their mandate;

40. *Requests* the SEMG to provide monthly updates to the Committee, and a comprehensive midterm update, as well as to submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, two final reports; one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea by 15 October 2017, covering all the tasks set out in paragraph 13 of resolution 2060 (2012) and updated in paragraph 41 of resolution 2093 (2013) and paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014);

41. *Requests* the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the SEMG and other relevant United Nations entities to consider the recommendations contained in the reports of the SEMG and recommend to the Security Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia, as well as implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolutions 1844 (2008) and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009) in response to continuing violations;

42. *Requests* the Committee to consider, where and when appropriate, visits to selected countries by the Chair and/or Committee members to enhance the full and effective implementation of the measures above, with a view to encouraging States to comply fully with this resolution;

43. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2016/947

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2016
English
Original: French

Letter dated 8 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As President of the Security Council for November 2016, I have the honour to transmit herewith the concept note for the briefing that the Council plans to convene on Thursday, 10 November 2016 with heads of police components of peacekeeping operations and political missions, starting at 10 a.m. (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fodé **Seck**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-19931 (E) 151116 161116

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 8 November 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Concept note for the Security Council briefing on the role of United Nations policing in United Nations peace operations: adapting policing for today's and tomorrow's challenges, 10 November 2016, 10 a.m.

1. Introduction

As President of the Security Council for November, Senegal will convene the annual briefing from the heads of police components of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Security Council resolution 2185 (2014), the first stand-alone resolution on United Nations policing, holistically considered the important role that United Nations police play across the entire peace and security spectrum, from conflict prevention and management to peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peace sustainment. The briefing will provide an opportunity to consider the diverse mandated tasks and requirements of the United Nations police. It also provides a platform on which to consider the vision and recommendations of the Secretary-General on a United Nations police that can meet today's and tomorrow's challenges, as put forward in his forthcoming report (S/2016/952) on United Nations policing in response to resolution 2185 and the External Review of the Functions, Structure and Capacity of the United Nations Police Division.

2. Background

The report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations stressed the significant changes in United Nations peace operations, which holds particularly true for United Nations policing. Today, approximately 13,500 officers, of whom 10 per cent are women, are deployed to 12 peacekeeping operations and 5 special political missions, where they are assigned a variety of complex tasks. Increasingly robust mandates concurrently require United Nations police to protect civilians, address serious and organized crime and provide operational support, while also promoting the reform, restructuring and development of host-State capacity. The breakdown of law and order often provides a trigger for deployment of a United Nations peace operation. Correspondingly and in the spirit of Sustainable Development Goal 16, the (re-)establishment of host-State policing and other core functions of the criminal justice sector, in accordance with the rule of law, will allow United Nations peace operations to reduce and eventually withdraw.

The increased recognition of the significance of the United Nations police, as emphasized by Member States during the first United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit, in June 2016, and at preceding and subsequent peacekeeping summits, and as illustrated by the increased attention by the Security Council and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, contributes to highlighting and addressing systemic capacity and capability gaps, developing tangible international standards using the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping and

refining mandated policing tasks. However, sustained efforts are required to enhance: the timely identification of skill sets and capabilities; the ability of United Nations police to deploy rapidly into new or existing theatres, as well as their mobility within theatre; the capacity to protect civilians and United Nations personnel; and access to advanced police technology, training and extra-budgetary and programmatic funding.

3. Briefing from heads of police components

The meeting will provide an opportunity for the Security Council to hear directly from the heads of police components of select United Nations peacekeeping operations on their activities in the field, including the challenges they face in implementing their mandates. The format will mirror that of previous briefings. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and four police commissioners have been invited to give short presentations on the following topics:

- **Overview and current challenges facing the United Nations police**: Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous;
- **Protection of civilians, community engagement, crisis management and changes in mandate**: Police Commissioner of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan, Bruce Munyambo;
- **Gender-sensitive policing and conduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse**: Police Commissioner of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, Priscilla Makotose;
- **Police capacity-building and development as part of wider security sector reform efforts**: Police Commissioner of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, Georges-Pierre Monchotte;
- **Transnational threats, safety and security of United Nations Police**: Police Commissioner of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, Issoufou Yacoubou.

Following these briefings, the floor will be opened to give Council members an opportunity to make statements and to raise questions. To promote interactive, lively discussions, Security Council members are encouraged to respond to the presentations. The briefers will have the opportunity to respond.

4. Issues for consideration

Security Council members may wish to consider addressing the following issues in their interventions:

- **Police capacity-building and development**: How can United Nations police components best support the development of responsive, representative, accountable, well-governed and effective host-State police and other law enforcement agencies? What are the challenges and best practices? What skill sets and capabilities are most needed? How can the Security Council support integrated police reform efforts within other security sector and rule of law reform?

- **Enhanced performance**: What can contributing countries, the Secretariat and peacekeeping operations do, jointly, to increase police performance in the field? How can formed police units be less reactive and static and more effective, flexible and mobile? How can the Organization ensure that units and officers arrive in mission well trained, well equipped and well suited to deliver on their mandates? How can other externalities such as written caveats and constraints imposed by host Governments best be managed?

- **Protection of civilians**: How do United Nations police components contribute to all three tiers of protection of civilians: not just by providing physical protection but also by establishing a protective environment and undertaking dialogue and engagement? What are the respective comparative advantages of individual police officers, formed police units, specialized police teams and civilian policing experts in this regard?

- **Women, peace and security**: Given the unique contribution that women make to conflict resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding, how can the United Nations work with contributing countries to overcome systemic challenges preventing fuller participation of women in police peacekeeping? What could be done to strengthen the role of police components in promoting gender-sensitive policing, ensuring gender balance among host-State police and other law enforcement agencies, and preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence?

- **Threats, safety and security**: How can United Nations police components effectively operate in current environments, while ensuring the safety, security, and welfare of their officers? How can the Council and Secretariat encourage Member States to nominate appropriately skilled and equipped personnel?

- **Missions in transition**: With a number of missions drawing down and transitioning, we may see transitioning peacekeeping operations with a sizable police presence but no military. How will the political, support and other substantive components need to adjust to a uniformed presence that is primarily composed of police? How can police best contribute to a successful exit and transition out of peacekeeping?

United Nations S/2016/948

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 9 November 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to the letter dated 18 October 2016 from Ambassador Vitaly Churkin, I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have agreed to send a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola during the period from 10 to 14 November 2016. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are attached hereto (see annex).

Ambassadors François Delattre (France) and Ismael Abraão Gaspar Martins (Angola) will co-lead the mission.

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission is as follows:

Mr. Ismael Abraão Gaspar **Martins** (Angola)
Mr. **Shen** Bo (China)
Mr. Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta** (Egypt)
Mr. François **Delattre** (France)
Mr. Yoshifumi **Okamura** (Japan)
Mr. Ramlan Bin **Ibrahim** (Malaysia)
Mr. Phillip **Taula** (New Zealand)
Mr. Petr V. **Iliichev** (Russian Federation)
Mr. Gorgui **Ciss** (Senegal)
Mr. Juan Manuel **González de Linares Palou** (Spain)
Mr. Eduard **Fesko** (Ukraine)
Mr. Stephen **Hickey** (United Kingdom)
Ms. Isobel **Coleman** (United States)
Mr. Elbio **Rosselli** (Uruguay)
Mr. Henry Alfredo **Suárez Moreno** (Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of)

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fodé **Seck**
President of the Security Council

16-19775 (E) 141116

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 9 November 2016 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

Visit by the Security Council of the United Nations to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola, 10-14 November 2016

Terms of reference

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Security Council will carry out its mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, within the framework of resolution 2277 (2016), the press statements of 15 July (SC/12449-AFR/3414), 16 August (SC/12477-AFR/3430) and 21 September 2016 (SC/12528-AFR/3451).

The Security Council will meet with the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Prime Minister and his Government, leaders of the political parties, both signatories and non-signatories of the 18 October political agreement resulting from the national dialogue, as well as civil society organizations and the leadership from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), among others.

In line with the framework set out in the first paragraph above, the Security Council will deliver the following messages:

1. To stress the crucial importance of a free, fair, credible, inclusive, transparent, peaceful and timely presidential election, in accordance with the Constitution, for stability, development and consolidation of constitutional democracy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

2. To express concern about the recent violence in Kinshasa and continued instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo related to the electoral process and to call upon all political parties, their supporters and other political actors to refrain from further violence or other provocations and to address their differences peacefully.

3. Acknowledging the conclusion of the national dialogue, to urge all political parties to show responsibility by joining and continuing an open, inclusive and peaceful political discussion related to the presidential elections, in accordance with the Constitution, and to urge further confidence-building measures to ease tension and build consensus.

4. To express deep concern regarding the persistence of violence in North Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo where more than 700 civilians have been killed since October 2014.

5. To assess the security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the ability of MONUSCO to implement its mandate in accordance with Security Council resolution 2277 (2016), and in particular to respond to current and ongoing security threats.

6. To urge troop-contributing countries to fully implement their mandate to protect civilians and to remind them of the need for a comprehensive approach, and to take all necessary measures to carry out the mandate.

7. To remind those serving in MONUSCO of their obligations under resolution 2272 (2016).

8. To call on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to take further military action, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and with the support of MONUSCO in accordance with its mandate, to end the threat posed by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and all other armed groups operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

9. To welcome the regional initiatives and efforts by regional states to enhance cooperation towards the neutralization of armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and encourage further action.

10. To urge the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, including those committed in the context of the electoral process.

11. To welcome efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to combat and prevent sexual violence in conflict, including progress made in the fight against impunity through the arrest, prosecution and conviction of perpetrators from the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and the National Civil Police (PNC) and to encourage the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to strengthen its efforts in this area.

12. To reiterate their full support to MONUSCO and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in efficiently implementing their mandate in full.

13. To express their determination to continue to closely follow the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the security conditions on the ground and the efforts to successfully conclude the electoral process.

Angola

During its visit to Luanda on 14 November 2016, the Security Council will hold talks with the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, in his capacity as President of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the President of the National Assembly, and the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Angola, with the following objectives:

14. To undertake an assessment of the political and security developments in the Great Lakes Region, particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, following the summit held in Luanda on 26 October 2016, with the purpose of engaging in and supporting the ongoing regional efforts related to peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

15. To discuss the results of the Security Council's visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

16. To strengthen cooperation relations between the Angolan authorities and the United Nations (Security Council).

United Nations S/2016/949*

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2016

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of measures to counter trafficking in persons

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the statement of the President of the Security Council of 16 December 2015 (S/PRST/2015/25), by means of which the Council requested me to report back to it on progress made in 12 months to implement better existing mechanisms countering trafficking in persons and to carry out steps requested in the statement. The assessment and observations contained in the present report are based on information provided by Member States and the United Nations system.

II. Recent developments concerning trafficking in persons related to conflict

2. Linkages between conflict and trafficking in persons, particularly of women and girls, have most recently been identified by the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as a result of extensive research conducted since mid-2015 and documented in her reports to the Council (A/HRC/32/41 and Add.1) and the General Assembly (A/71/303), in which she called for prioritizing the protection of people during conflict and of people fleeing conflict from all forms of human trafficking.

3. On the occasion of the 2016 World Day against Trafficking in Persons, I noted that human traffickers prey on the most desperate and vulnerable, and called on the international community to tackle crises that force people across borders, seas and deserts. Armed conflicts and humanitarian crises expose those caught in the crossfire to increased risk of being trafficked both in and beyond conflict zones and exacerbate many factors that increase individual and group vulnerability to human trafficking, such as lack of economic livelihood, discrimination and gender-based violence, and that have a disproportionate impact on groups that already lack power and status in society, including women, children, migrants, refugees and the internally displaced.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 6 December 2016.

16-18325* (E) 061216

Please recycle

A. Trafficking in persons beyond the conflict zone

4. The consequences for people compelled to move because of conflict cannot be ignored; migrants who move out of necessity rather than free choice are at greater risk of trafficking in persons throughout their migratory experience. In the 2016 *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*,[1] the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) confirms that trafficking in persons is largely an international phenomenon and that cross-border trafficking flows generally follow overall migratory flows. It notes that, as reported by the 156 Member States that contributed to the report, the majority of trafficking victims detected globally (about 60 per cent) are foreigners in the country where they have been identified, most of them migrants. In late 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) published research on addressing human trafficking in crises,[2] in which it analysed the links between human trafficking, exploitation and crisis, including conflict, and recommended that counter-trafficking activities should start at the outset of any crisis and before evidence of trafficking and/or exploitation surfaces.

5. Escaping from a conflict zone or arrival at a sought-after destination does not always shield those fleeing conflict from becoming victims of trafficking; specific vulnerabilities increase the risk of becoming prey to criminals. In her reports, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children found that refugees and asylum seekers, including numerous unaccompanied children from the Sudan and Somalia, have been kidnapped or lured from refugee camps or while en route, sold and subsequently held captive in Libya or in the Sinai desert for purposes of exploitation through extortion, and that migrants fleeing conflict in the Sudan have been targeted for organ harvesting in Egypt. Irregular migrants, including unaccompanied children, may often be compelled to work in exploitative circumstances to sustain themselves and/or to support their families. Iraqi and Syrian refugee children in other Middle Eastern States work in textile factories, construction and the food service industry, and as agricultural workers or street vendors in conditions amounting to forced labour. According to the Special Rapporteur, there appear to be organized systems within some refugee camps for facilitating similar work arrangements. Information collected for the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* has shown an increasing number of trafficking victims from conflict-affected countries such as the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Somalia in countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

6. The nexus between conflict-related sexual violence and human trafficking and their cross-border dynamics were acknowledged in my report on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2016/361/Rev.1), in which I provided information on smugglers demanding sex as "payment of passage" and on an evolving criminal infrastructure designed to exploit refugees through human trafficking, commercial sex and sexual slavery, including in the context of the current mass migration movements.

7. In my report to the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants (A/70/59), held on

[1] Forthcoming.

[2] International Organization for Migration, *Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Times of Crisis: Evidence and Recommendations for Further Action to Protect Vulnerable and Mobile Populations* (Geneva, 2015).

19 September 2016, I noted that although exact figures were difficult to obtain, the risk of human trafficking significantly increased in large movements of refugees and migrants. The outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,[3] paves the way for two new global compacts to address this issue. In the Declaration, Member States make a commitment to combat human trafficking with a view to its elimination, including through targeted measures to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and those at risk, as well as to prevent human trafficking among those affected by displacement, taking into account the particular vulnerabilities of women and children.

B. Human trafficking in conflict situations

8. Civilian populations are viewed by some armed groups as a resource or commodity to be trafficked, as evidenced recently by the abduction and cross-border trafficking of Syrian and Iraqi women and children and documented in my report on conflict-related sexual violence. It is well known that internally displaced and refugee women and girls in areas controlled by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)[4] have been sold or forcibly married to fighters in armed groups or to wealthy foreigners. Instances of trafficking of migrant workers into conflict zones through deceptive and/or fraudulent recruitment practices have also been reported by the Special Rapporteur.

9. Specific, sometimes new, forms of trafficking can emerge during conflict, including when there is a high risk or incidence of atrocities, such as war crimes and crimes against humanity, including genocide. According to a report by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development,[5] some forms of trafficking, including for forced marriage and exploitation in armed conflict, have increasingly emerged following the beginning of the Syrian crisis and can be seen as directly related to the war. At the same time, the report noted that most related trafficking is not committed by highly organized criminal networks, but rather by family members, acquaintances and neighbours.

10. In recent years, terrorist groups such as ISIL and Boko Haram have openly advocated for and engaged in sexual enslavement and trading in women and girls through human trafficking. In its report to the Human Rights Council entitled "They came to destroy: ISIS crimes against the Yazidis" (A/HRC/32/CRP.2), the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic concluded that the forced displacement and sale of women and girls by ISIL amounted to the crime of human trafficking. In my report on children and armed conflict (A/70/836-S/2016/360), I reported that in areas controlled by ISIL, girls reportedly were vulnerable to forced marriages to fighters, while Yazidi girls captured in Iraq were reportedly trafficked into the Syrian Arab Republic and used as sex slaves.

[3] General Assembly resolution 71/1.

[4] Also known as Da'esh. The terms are used interchangeably by various stakeholders.

[5] *Targeting Vulnerabilities: The Impact of the Syrian War and Refugee Situation on Trafficking in Persons: A Study of Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq* (Vienna, 2015).

11. On 16 September 2016, UNODC appointed Nadia Murad Basee Taha, a survivor of ISIL human trafficking, as its Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking. This is the first time a survivor of human trafficking has been appointed Goodwill Ambassador. Ms. Murad will focus on advocacy initiatives and on raising awareness on the plight of victims of trafficking, especially refugees, women and girls.

C. Human trafficking, armed conflict and organized crime

12. In my report on conflict-related sexual violence, I also highlighted that the use of sexual violence by terrorist groups to increase their power, recruitment base and revenue through human trafficking should be part of the global discourse and action on curbing financial flows to violent extremists. In my reports on the threat posed by ISIL to international peace and security (S/2016/92 and S/2016/501), I noted that trafficking of women and girls remained a critical component of the financial flows to ISIL and its affiliates. I cited tactics such as the ransoming and sale of women and girls to mobilize resources and fund operations, with terrorists using modern technologies such as encrypted messaging to keep online bidding processes secret.

13. These findings were echoed in the fourth global survey of the implementation by Member States of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2016/49, annex), which noted that cooperation with organized criminal networks provided terrorist groups with access to funding and resources through human trafficking and smuggling of, inter alia, human beings, in particular women and girls. States' border control measures are thus vulnerable to systematic exploitation by human traffickers operating in close collaboration with terrorist groups. The nexus between trafficking in persons, organized crime and terrorism was further recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/291 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review, in which the Assembly expressed concern that terrorists might benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including from trafficking in persons. In his report (A/71/384) the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism raised the concern that certain actions of Member States, such as push-back operations and criminalization of irregular migration, contributed to the chaotic and covert movements of people, including through human trafficking, and might ultimately assist those intent on committing acts of terrorism.

14. In a joint report on migrant smuggling networks issued in 2016,[6] the European Police Office (Europol) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) noted that while no systematic link between migrant smuggling and terrorism had been proven, there was an increased risk that foreign terrorist fighters might use migratory flows to (re)-enter the European Union. They also noted that "oligopolization" of the criminal market for smuggling was taking place, with larger criminal networks gradually taking over smaller opportunistic networks; this, in turn, could lead to an increase in cases of human exploitation, especially labour exploitation, most particularly in migrants' destination countries.

[6] *Migrant Smuggling Networks: Joint Europol-INTERPOL Report*, May 2016.

15. In my report pursuant to Security Council resolution 2240 (2015) on the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Libya (S/2016/766), which addressed the tragedy of men, women and children smuggled and trafficked by sea from Africa's northern shores to Europe, I reiterated that there were links between human trafficking, armed conflict and organized crime and corruption, noting that organized criminal networks, including those involved in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, had exploited the security situation in Libya to expand their operations, which, in turn, had added to its instability. Those profitable activities had provided both direct and indirect funding for armed groups and terrorist organizations and contributed to the fragility of governance structures by breeding corruption.

16. The use of existing mechanisms such as anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing tools, as well as sanctions regimes, to monitor and disrupt human trafficking connected to conflict has been cited and action taken over the last 12 months. In adopting resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded and strengthened the framework of its sanctions against Al-Qaida to include a focus on ISIL/Da'esh. Financial mechanisms and proposals such as the use of social media campaigns and counter-messaging were discussed at a workshop on fighting human trafficking in conflict organized by the United Nations University in June 2016, with the participation of representatives of civil society, including the private sector and academia, as well as Member States and United Nations agencies, to consider a strengthened response to human trafficking in conflict.

D. Trafficking in post-conflict settings

17. Human trafficking activities have also been noted in post-conflict contexts, fuelled by absent or dysfunctional law enforcement and justice institutions and enhanced vulnerability of local populations. Sadly, abuses can also be committed by those trusted to protect. The presence of peacekeeping forces could generate an increase in demand for sexual services in countries of deployment and in some cases, this could be linked to trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation.[7]

18. The United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse is defined in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) and has been adopted for military, police and other personnel. Numerous initiatives, policies and resolutions have been implemented as a result, as described in my reports (A/70/729 and A/71/97). Following allegations in 2014 of sexual exploitation and abuse by international peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic, I appointed an external independent review panel to review and assess the United Nations. The Independent Review Panel presented its findings, including a number of recommendations, to me at the end of 2015.[8] During the reporting period, the Security Council adopted resolution 2272 (2016) as a key step towards addressing the issue of sexual

[7] See the reports of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

[8] *Taking Action on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers: Report of an Independent Review on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by International Peacekeeping Forces in the Central African Republic*, 17 December 2015.

exploitation and abuse in peace operations and ensuring accountability. The General Assembly subsequently adopted resolution 70/286, in which it welcomed my determination to fully implement the United Nations zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse, and reaffirmed that all civilian, military and police personnel must be held to the same standard of conduct to ensure the protection of those the Organization is mandated to protect, to ensure a victim-centred response to any sexual exploitation and abuse reports, as well as to preserve the image, credibility, impartiality and integrity of the United Nations.

III. Measures reported by Member States

A. Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention

19. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime provides both the first agreed international definition of trafficking in persons and a framework of obligations and standards for Member States to elaborate national responses to fight human trafficking, including that resulting from conflict. The Convention enables multiple practical means of international cooperation to be applied by States against incidents of human trafficking. During the reporting period, two States have become parties to the Convention, the Republic of Korea (5 November 2015) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (17 June 2016), while two States have become parties to the Protocol, the Republic of Korea (5 November 2015) and Maldives (14 September 2016). As of 8 November 2016, there were 187 States parties to the Convention and 170 States parties to the Protocol.

20. According to the 2016 *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, 87 per cent of reporting countries criminalized all aspects of trafficking in persons explicitly listed in the Protocol, 9 per cent had partial legislation and 4 per cent did not have any offence in their legislation which specifically criminalized trafficking in persons.[9] The report also shows that the level of criminal convictions for trafficking in persons globally has remained low. Between 2012 and 2014, approximately 25 per cent of countries covered by the report had 10 or fewer related convictions per year. Approximately 15 per cent of contributing countries did not report a single conviction.

B. Implementation of applicable legal obligations to criminalize, prevent and otherwise combat trafficking in persons

21. In implementing the requirements and standards of the Convention and the Protocol, many Member States have adopted comprehensive legal frameworks that

[9] Out of 179 Member States considered for the relevant section of the report.

provide a foundation for effective action against human trafficking.[10] Dedicated anti-trafficking laws, some enacted during the reporting period, may provide for a range of measures beyond criminalization, including for victim identification, protection and support and compensation services, and the establishment of national coordination mechanisms. All criminalize human trafficking through explicit criminal offences in their penal codes or other law. Extended territorial jurisdiction in some existing laws regarding the actions of citizens could enable States to apply these provisions abroad, including in conflict zones.

22. To protect vulnerable persons, including victims of human trafficking, in the context of migration crises across the globe, some States have enhanced their legislative provisions for asylum and first-reception procedures. Specific new legislation was also reported to regulate commercial prostitution and to combat organ trafficking. New laws were cited that have been enacted to tackle corruption and/or the complicity of public officials with trafficking syndicates, with one State additionally reporting that a number of officials have been subjected to both disciplinary and criminal sanctions for related acts.

23. In line with the requirements of the Convention and the Protocol, many Member States have developed strategic frameworks or national action plans aimed at strengthening and facilitating national coordination against human trafficking and enhancing exchange of information, good practices and capacity-building. These efforts are usually led by national anti-trafficking coordination committees or operational teams (task forces) headed by rapporteurs or coordinators and composed of representatives of all relevant ministries and government agencies, as well as civil society, and that have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Some deal with specific types of human trafficking, such as trafficking for forced labour. One State has recently created a survivor advisory council which integrates former victims of human trafficking into national decision-making and coordination processes.

24. Many States acknowledged the importance of specialized multidisciplinary counter-trafficking law enforcement units or specialized prosecutors' offices for effective investigations of human trafficking cases. Member States developed specialized policies and guidelines on investigation and prosecution, and delivered regular specialized training for relevant criminal justice officials such as law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges and officials with other relevant functions. Some States also noted special programmes to train law enforcement agents due to be posted overseas to countries of origin of trafficking victims.

25. Links with other forms of organized crime were highlighted as an important area of intervention, with Member States developing specialized procedures for criminal justice actors. Some States have successfully used financial mechanisms to suppress operations of human trafficking syndicates by undertaking concurrent financial investigations and targeting money-laundering and proceeds of crime. States cited the need to develop anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing typologies against human trafficking in areas affected by conflict. At the regional level, guidance materials on criminalizing money-laundering and proceeds of crime were developed in the framework of the declaration adopted at the Sixth

[10] Based on information received from 35 Member States that contributed to the present report.

Ministerial Conference of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in Bali on 23 March 2016.

26. Bilateral, regional and international cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as effective knowledge-sharing, are crucial to addressing human trafficking resulting from conflict. Many States have concluded bilateral cooperation agreements/partnerships, often to improve law enforcement and prosecution efforts. States reported use of international law enforcement cooperation networks such as INTERPOL and regional networks such Europol, Eurojust, Frontex and the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe. Some specialized networks, such as the Nordic Network against Child Trafficking, have been created by Member States.

27. States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) signed the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, a regional, legally binding agreement, at the end of 2015, and developed an associated Plan of Action. Other regional initiatives have taken place in the framework of the Bali Process, as noted above, and the Southern African Development Community, which has developed a regional political cooperation programme on combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children.[11]

28. With regard to prevention, several Member States reported having elaborated and implemented national development plans or strategies, as well as initiatives to fight poverty or to increase human security in countries of origin of victims of human trafficking. Some States noted involvement in data collection projects to facilitate analysis of the nature and extent of human trafficking. Member States raised awareness on human trafficking in cooperation with the private sector, civil society and international organizations and among particular communities or specific groups through the UNODC Blue Heart campaign or the World Day against Trafficking in Persons (30 July). Some States specifically highlighted the plight of migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking on the occasion of the 2016 World Day.

[11] Member States also reported being parties to other international and regional human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict; the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others; the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and its Protocol of 2014; the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182); the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings; and European Union Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.

C. Implementation of robust victim identification mechanisms and providing access to protection and assistance for identified victims, particularly in relation to conflict

29. Many States have comprehensive national systems for identification of and support to trafficking victims, involving a range of stakeholders. Specific mechanisms allow victims or people in contact with victims or potential victims of trafficking to access guidance, support and assistance, including for anonymous reporting of cases to authorities. An increase in the number of identified victims was observed by some States during the reporting period.[12]

30. Many Member States exempt victims of trafficking from criminal prosecution for crimes committed as a result of being subjected to trafficking. Despite this progress, one State noted that, for example, not all victims received immunity for prostitution offences and more action was needed to ensure that trafficking victims were not criminalized for crimes committed in the course of their experience. In ensuring a victim-centred approach, many States provide residence and/or the right to work regardless of whether the victim cooperates with a counter-trafficking investigation. Successful practices in providing job placements to trafficking victims during the reporting period were reported by a State, which noted its intention to regularize additional victims in the future with the aim of reducing their vulnerability to retrafficking.

31. States noted that the provision of specialized training to a maximum range of actors is paramount. Many Member States have institutionalized multidisciplinary training programmes on indicators of human trafficking for staff of various services, and some have incorporated victim feedback in such training on topics including victim identification, victim-centred best practices in investigations and prosecutions, and trauma-informed victim interview techniques. Several States also reported on comprehensive training and sensitizing programmes for military personnel before deployment to peacekeeping missions and for diplomatic and consular personnel before deployment abroad, aimed at preventing human trafficking and to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights standards, including regarding the rights of women and children and conflict victims, among others.

32. Member States noted that special attention should be afforded to vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Many States have specialized services, such as dedicated shelters for women and children, while one State is currently elaborating a national referral mechanism for child victims of human trafficking. As a result of the recent migration crisis in Europe, States reported putting in place institutionalized integrated protection frameworks for protection of refugee women and children and other vulnerable persons. Some States reported preparing special procedures for screening for trafficking victims among refugees and asylum seekers, particularly those arriving from areas affected by ISIL activity. Training staff in the health sector and in the refugee and asylum reception and detention centres to assist victims of human trafficking was also seen as a good practice.

[12] Contributing initiatives at both the national and regional levels were cited, including the Bali Process Policy Guides on Identifying and Protecting Victims of Trafficking.

33. The need to ensure the availability of appropriate resources was emphasized. In this respect, some States noted an increase in government funding allocated for such assistance, and others reported they were able to assist more victims than they had previously. Some Member States have also established trust funds to support victims of crime, including victims of human trafficking. Much such assistance is delivered in cooperation with United Nations system and international organizations, including IOM, and/or non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

34. Established by the General Assembly under the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, continued to operate throughout the reporting period. Its mandate emphasizes direct assistance to victims, including women and children, and, most recently, the Fund has focused on specialized assistance to female victims of sexual exploitation and child victims of human trafficking. As of October 2016, the Trust Fund had supported 34 NGO projects in 30 countries around the world, including those receiving refugees from conflict-affected areas, such as Albania, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malta and Nigeria. Grants totalling $2 million have facilitated direct assistance to approximately 2,500 trafficking victims every year through services such as basic shelter, psychosocial support, legal counselling and representation in court, education and vocational training, primary health care and small stipends. At the time of writing, an additional 50 proposals remain on the reserve list for possible new contributions to be received by the Trust Fund.

35. Similarly, the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery awards grants to victim-focused projects run by civil society organizations aimed at providing humanitarian, legal, psychological, social and financial assistance to individuals who have been subjected to modern-day slavery. Trafficking in persons is recognized as a contemporary form of slavery by the Fund. In 2016, 55 per cent of the 42 grants awarded by the Fund are for projects providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labour, the worst forms of child labour and forced and early marriage. A total of 4,663 victims will be provided with essential services in the five regions.

D. Ensuring accountability for human trafficking in situations of armed conflict

36. Limited information was reported on the investigation and prosecution of those who engage in human trafficking in situations of armed conflict, with several Member States reporting on their efforts in this regard through extended jurisdiction and by investigating human trafficking-related cases involving their military personnel. In 2015, I adopted a six-month timeline, subject to extenuating circumstances, for United Nations entities to conclude investigations into sexual exploitation and abuse, and requested Member States to commit to the same timeline (see A/69/779). In its resolution 2272 (2016), the Security Council requested Member States to conduct their investigations in line with my request. Some examples of accountability were highlighted in 2016 in my reports on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (A/70/729) and on combating sexual exploitation and abuse (A/71/97), in which I noted successful

investigations and prosecutions by several Member States of members of their contingents resulting in imprisonment and dismissal from service. Member States' capacities for rapid response to sexual exploitation and abuse have been increased through inclusion of national investigative officers in all deployed military units, which began in February 2016. Many Member States also indicated that they would work jointly with the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to increase the transparency of their national investigations.

E. Mitigating the risk of public procurement and supply chains contributing to trafficking in persons in situations of armed conflict

37. In noting national responses to combating trafficking in persons in the context of supply chains, Member States emphasized the importance of a broad engagement to prevent trafficking, including private sector mobilization and self-regulation as well as State regulation and inspection. Member States noted measures to ensure that government procurement practices and regulations do not contribute to human trafficking, including regulatory enhancements requiring the obligatory application of a best bidder principle, regulating parent and subcontracting companies and clarifying recruitment procedures for contractors. Some Member States reported having put special regulatory procedures in place for citizens working overseas and/or vulnerable workers including restricting recruitment fees and introducing licensing requirements, contract registration and in-person registration programmes. Legislative efforts also aimed at the elimination of imports of goods produced with the use of forced labour, empowering authorities to shut down workplaces or suspend operating licences of private actors and protecting whistle-blowers against civil and criminal litigation.

38. Several Member States have organized multi-stakeholder, public-private activities with a focus on prevention, identification and advocacy in the context of addressing prostitution and human trafficking in the hospitality and tourism sectors. Some Member States have conducted public-private sector training on prevention and protection against sexual exploitation of children in tourism networks, with the involvement of civil society.

IV. Response of the United Nations system

A. Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including with respect to investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases

39. Member States continued to receive technical assistance from UNODC, through both its global programmes and its field offices, to address human trafficking by means of activities implemented across Africa, the Middle East, South, South-East and Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. Under the global programmes alone, tailored technical assistance activities reached more than 30 countries. Capacity-building assistance at the national level has been provided to eight countries since December 2015, while seven Member States received

legislative support. More than 400 criminal justice practitioners and relevant stakeholders received specialized training and briefing through some 13 technical assistance activities, which included capacity-building workshops for judicial, prosecutorial and law enforcement actors, train-the-trainer initiatives and regional trainings for representatives of judicial training institutions. UNODC supported development of national action plans aimed at strengthening and facilitating national coordination.

40. A joint European Union-UNODC four-year Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants was launched in January 2016, with assistance delivered to 13 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, in partnership with IOM and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNODC further expanded the public Human Trafficking Case Law Database which, as of 8 November 2016, included 1,352 cases from 94 jurisdictions. A case digest of evidentiary issues drawing from those cases was presented during the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, held in October 2016. UNODC also serviced and provided support to the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in May 2016, and coordinated the preparation of my report on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/71/119) and implementation of the statement by the President of the Security Council on human trafficking.

B. Reducing the risk of United Nations procurement and supply chains contributing to trafficking in persons in situations of armed conflict

41. A number of well-established United Nations system-wide rules and procedures are relevant to preventing United Nations activities from contributing to human trafficking in situations of armed conflict. The United Nations procurement procedures require contracted companies to accept and comply with the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct, which prevents United Nations suppliers from engaging in any form of forced or compulsory labour. In addition, the Code of Conduct specifies that United Nations suppliers are expected to support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, to ensure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses, to create and maintain an environment that treats all employees with dignity and respect and to not use any threats of violence, sexual exploitation or abuse, or verbal or psychological harassment or abuse. Child labour and sexual exploitation and abuse are prohibited by the United Nations General Conditions of Contract, which also oblige United Nations suppliers to observe all applicable law in the performance of obligations under the contract. Suppliers are also legally bound to maintain compliance with all obligations relating to their registration as qualified vendors of goods or services to the United Nations, including their acceptance of the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct.

42. The United Nations Global Compact calls on companies globally to align their operations and strategies with 10 universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption, and to take action in support of United Nations goals and issues, notably as embodied in the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development, three of whose targets call explicitly for the elimination, eradication or end of trafficking in persons.[13] All United Nations suppliers are encouraged to participate actively in the Global Compact by supporting and respecting international human rights and by refusing to participate in or condone human rights abuses.

C. Efforts to prevent, respond to and ensure accountability for sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of United Nations peacekeeping missions

43. In 2016, I reported to the General Assembly on progress made by the United Nations in implementing special measures for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, including on addressing the recommendations made by the Independent Review Panel to review and assess the United Nations response to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by international peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic, and outlined specific steps for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) (see A/70/729 and A/71/97). In implementing the recommendations of the Independent Review Panel, the United Nations has, in 2016, established standard processes to strengthen collaboration with partners in the field, including Member States and local actors, to ensure a victim-centred approach to reports of sexual exploitation and abuse and the timely and adequate delivery of assistance. While the recommendations targeted conduct by international peacekeeping forces, I have sought to apply their underlying principles to all United Nations personnel, including uniformed and civilian personnel, contractors, United Nations Volunteers and experts on mission.

44. Since December 2015, a number of related actions have taken place to unify, organize and prioritize a harmonized system-wide approach to combating sexual exploitation and abuse. In February 2016, I appointed a Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for an 11-month term, with the mandate to measurably strengthen the ability of the Organization to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel and non-United Nations forces operating under a Security Council mandate. On my behalf, and reporting through the Chef de Cabinet, the Special Coordinator is focusing efforts, system-wide, to align, strengthen, build on and track ongoing measures in the areas of prevention, enforcement and assistance. A system-wide working-level group was established in March 2016 chaired by the Special Coordinator. It meets every two weeks, is comprised of representatives of relevant United Nations agencies and includes expertise in human rights, gender violence, child protection and sexual violence in conflict.

45. A range of measures to strengthen the United Nations system's ability to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse are being implemented by the working group, to be completed by the end of 2016. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UNICEF are currently in the process of finalizing the development of a uniform United Nations

[13] Sustainable Development Goal targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2.

protocol on assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. Effective July 2016, agencies, funds and programmes are required to report in "real time" on sexual exploitation and abuse, as opposed to annually. Additionally, in August 2016, the Office of the Special Coordinator launched a survey to gather baseline information on standards of conduct from all categories of personnel deployed by United Nations entities serving in specified field locations with a high risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.

46. Wide-ranging initiatives continue to be implemented by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support for United Nations personnel in peacekeeping and special political missions. International civilian staff, military observers, police officers and military staff officers, as well as United Nations Volunteers, are all subject to vetting at the outset of deployment to a field mission. Extended vetting of large numbers of uniformed personnel (members of military contingents and formed police units) was implemented by the Secretariat in April 2016, completing the scope of vetting to include all civilian, police and military personnel. Member States are also required to formally certify that there is no record of prior misconduct or human rights violations by the members of military and police personnel deployed. All personnel continue to receive predeployment and in-mission training on standards of conduct, and Member States must certify the delivery of the predeployment training. An eLearning programme on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse is being piloted in missions, to be rolled out by the end of 2016. Missions have established community-based complaint reception mechanisms and received instructions to intensify risk management. In line with the global sexual exploitation and abuse communications strategy, enhanced outreach and advocacy efforts are being implemented in missions through various media with a focus on increasing local community awareness of the Organization's zero-tolerance policy and the safety and confidentiality of sexual exploitation and abuse reporting, particularly in remote areas. A trust fund to support services for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse was established in March 2016 with efforts led by the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management and the Conduct and Discipline Unit of the Department of Field Support and funds from two Member States; two additional commitments of funds have also been received.

47. In order to implement the requirements, contained in the statement by the President of the Security Council on trafficking and Council resolution 2272 (2016), to investigate sexual exploitation and abuse allegations and hold perpetrators accountable within their units, all missions have established sexual exploitation and abuse task forces and designated focal points. Immediate response teams have also been established, tasked with gathering and preserving evidence following sexual exploitation and abuse reports, and a targeted training package is under development by OIOS. New deployment requirements were introduced by the Secretariat in February 2016 requiring troop-contributing countries to include officers in all deployed military units by July 2016 to facilitate national investigations by Member States. Several Member States have carried out investigations into sexual exploitation and abuse during the reporting period. Intensified financial sanctions have also been imposed for sexual exploitation and abuse in order to strengthen accountability among all categories of personnel. As requested by the Council in resolution 2272 (2016), the Secretariat finalized in July 2016 a guidance for decisions to repatriate military or formed police units when

there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse. While resolution 2272 (2016) also refers to non-United Nations forces operating under a Security Council mandate, Member States are encouraged to adopt standards similar to those detailed in the guidance. In its resolution 70/286, the General Assembly requested that a special reporting mechanism be established, so as to include information on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by non-United Nations forces operating under a Security Council mandate in my future reports on special measures for the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

48. OHCHR has implemented specific internal guidance to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The World Food Programme (WFP) has issued a code of conduct outlining staff responsibilities to enhance its internal sexual exploitation and abuse prevention measures, and specific terms of reference for country-level protection from sexual exploitation and abuse focal points. WFP has strengthened existing investigative mechanisms to ensure a prompt reaction to reported cases, with awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts including briefings for country offices; the development of an eLearning module on prevention of fraud, corruption and sexual exploitation and abuse; specific modules on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in trainings; and inclusion of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in risk-assessment guidance for country offices.

D. Measures taken by United Nations agencies operating in conflict and post-conflict zones to build their technical capacity to address human trafficking

49. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works in close partnership with States, other United Nations entities and international organizations, including UNODC, IOM, the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to identify victims of trafficking among recognized refugees and other persons of concern and to ensure that due international protection is provided to those who fear being trafficked, or to those who may suffer serious harm as a victim of human trafficking in their country of origin or habitual residence. Under the UNHCR Strategy and Regional Plan of Action on Smuggling and Trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa, approximately 363 trafficking victims were identified and assisted by UNHCR and IOM and 80 per cent of them have departed to resettlement countries in 2016. A joint IOM-UNHCR framework for the development of standard operating procedures to identify and protect victims of trafficking is currently being updated. A UNHCR Child Protection Regional Initiative for 2014-2016, Live, Learn and Play Safe, operating in Egypt and Yemen contributed to a significant reduction in the trafficking of registered unaccompanied Eritrean children from the Sudan and Ethiopia in 2015.

50. UNODC contributed to efforts to enhance identification and protection of and assistance to trafficking victims among refugees and displaced persons from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq through a regional workshop held in Jordan in July 2016. Governmental agencies and NGOs were assisted in developing a proactive and systematic approach to the screening and identification of victims of trafficking among refugees and displaced persons fleeing from the conflicts in those countries

and to the provision of protection, assistance and support, including appropriate referral. A forthcoming publication by UNODC based on the outcomes of this activity will serve to enhance the identification and protection of and assistance to trafficked persons among refugee populations and will be used for further capacity-building activities in the Middle East and North Africa region.

51. During the reporting period, OHCHR continued to provide technical assistance to Member States and civil society groups, as requested by the Human Rights Council. OHCHR is currently finalizing a study on trafficking for organ removal and is conducting research on forms of exploitation, linkages and overlaps among trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices.

52. Similarly, UNICEF continued to provide a range of services for victims of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict settings, including those who have been victims of human trafficking. The services include supporting the provision of psychosocial assistance, legal aid services and reintegration support. UNICEF continued to promote child-friendly, gender-sensitive investigations.

53. The Office of my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, through the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children, documents abductions of children and related violations, including, inter alia, human trafficking. In its resolution 2225 (2015), the Security Council requested me to include in the annexes of future reports on children and armed conflict those parties to armed conflict that engage, in contravention of applicable international law, in patterns of abduction of children in such situations. Pursuant to that request, six parties were listed in the annex to my report of April 2016 (A/70/836-S/2016/360).

54. IOM continued to identify, protect and provide comprehensive direct assistance to victims of trafficking and other vulnerable migrants in times of crisis. Its Displacement Tracking Matrix tool was enhanced to capture human trafficking- and exploitation-related data in emergencies. The tool's Flow Monitoring Survey helps to identify populations of concern, including potential and actual victims of trafficking and exploitation, during crisis and facilitates the provision of immediate protection and assistance to crisis-affected groups or vulnerable individuals and victims who have remained unreached by humanitarian responses. A survey of migration flows to Europe in 2016 (particularly from the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and Pakistan) revealed that up to 75 per cent of migrants responded positively to at least one of the indicators. IOM is developing a global strategy to fight trafficking and exploitation in crisis and new studies on this topic by IOM are forthcoming.[14] IOM is also currently engaged in addressing human trafficking and exploitation in Iraq, particularly of Yazidi people, and in Yemen and Libya.

55. United Nations police serious and organized crime support units and specialized teams are regularly deployed to peacekeeping missions with a mandate to prevent, disrupt and dismantle organized crime, including trafficking in persons, in post-conflict situations and to strengthen host State police capacity, in partnership

[14] These studies will focus specifically on responses in Nepal and the Western Balkans and on the specific tools used by IOM to assess vulnerability to trafficking and exploitation of populations fleeing crisis.

with UNODC, the United Nations Development Programme, INTERPOL and other relevant actors. Such units were recently created in existing Department of Peacekeeping Operations missions in Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Haiti, and support is continually being provided to host State police in Central Africa, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. For example, in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, police components developed co-location programmes to deliver mentoring, monitoring and advising activities to law enforcement agencies specialized in human trafficking. Discussions are also under way between the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and UNODC on conducting training and awareness-raising on human trafficking with local police.

56. Special political missions, which are overseen by the Department of Political Affairs, also work closely with national authorities and United Nations country teams to fight human trafficking, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Somalia. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) works closely with the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government Office of Kidnapping Affairs to document and monitor cases of abduction of women and girls by ISIL, as well as coordinating support for those who have been rescued. UNAMI is conducting awareness-raising and advocacy, including for the provision of comprehensive support to survivors of sexual violence and human trafficking, in partnership with United Nations agencies, civil society and religious leaders, and is working with the Office of my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to establish a dedicated capacity in the Mission to support monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements.

57. Special political missions with regional mandates have also been involved in advocacy and prevention efforts. For example, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) has supported civil society organizations working on counter-trafficking and advocates for the prevention of human trafficking with various stakeholders, such as the Economic Community of West African States and the European Union, and has raised the issue of human trafficking in the context of the conflict in Mali and migration trends in West Africa and the Sahel. UNOWAS also regularly reports on the issue of human trafficking as part of its monitoring of the activities of Boko Haram.

58. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children convened an expert consultation in July 2016 on exploitation of workers in supply chains. The meeting was part of a larger project on combating human trafficking in supply chains, the goal of the project being to reduce the vulnerability of workers in supply chains by strengthening multi-stakeholder and industry-based strategies.

59. In implementing its global monitoring mandate on the prevention of genocide and related crimes, the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect assesses various types of situations on the basis of its Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes, including those that may result in forced displacement, forced migration and human trafficking, as well as serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in the context of forced migration and human trafficking that may amount to atrocity crimes. Based

on this assessment, the Office advises me and the United Nations system, provides recommendations for preventive action and raises concerns with Member States and civil society.[15]

60. In line with its mandate on terrorism prevention, the Counter-Terrorism Committee, with the support of its Executive Directorate, encourages Member States to criminalize the facilitation of migrant smuggling and human trafficking; the production of fraudulent travel or identity documents; the procuring, providing or possessing of such fraudulent documents; and enabling non-nationals to remain illegally in the State. The Committee has sought to raise the awareness of Member States and the international community of the plight of victims of human trafficking by terrorist groups, including ISIL, Boko Haram and Al-Shabaab, and, in its third report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) (see S/2015/975), recommended that Member States, inter alia, develop effective regional cross-border cooperation mechanisms and work closely with border communities to facilitate knowledge-building.

61. With regard to enhancing States' border control measures, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is currently in the process of amending annex 9 to its Standards and Recommended Practices on border control in international airports to enhance border control procedures for the treatment of minors travelling by air, thereby providing additional protection from trafficking in persons, including in situations of armed conflict. Other ICAO tools such as the Traveller Identification Programme (ICAO TRIP) promote a robust identification management regime, modern, secure travel documents and effective border and identity controls. ICAO assists its member States in implementing the ICAO TRIP Strategy and, in so doing, to strengthen their capabilities to expedite the movements of legitimate travellers while intercepting high-risk individuals and potential victims of human trafficking. Through its TRIP Strategy and annex 9 Standards and Recommended Practices, ICAO also strongly supports the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014).

62. In May 2016, the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action was endorsed by 127 stakeholders at the World Humanitarian Summit. The Charter, which covers persons with physical and mental disabilities and specifically calls for provision of appropriate services, including accessible health and psychosocial services, to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities in crisis situations, is applicable also to United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is currently in the process of establishing a task group to develop comprehensive guidelines on disability inclusion in humanitarian crises that will include guidance for accessible and inclusive responses to victims with mental and/or physical disabilities who are trafficked in armed conflict.

[15] During the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, the Office organized a meeting titled "Bearing witness: combating human trafficking and forced migration", to complement the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016.

V. Recommendations

63. I urge the Security Council to:

(a) Call upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention; the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and its Protocol of 2014 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization; the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on the involvement of children in armed conflict; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(b) Call upon Member States to implement the Convention and the Protocol by effectively criminalizing trafficking in persons, providing protection and assistance to victims and strengthening international cooperation;

(c) Call upon Member States to implement the recommendations of the human rights treaty bodies and the Open-ended Interim Working Group on Trafficking in Persons established by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to address prevention and responses to trafficking in persons, including ensuring accountability of those responsible for related crimes;

(d) Call upon Member States to increase their efforts to investigate and prosecute cases involving trafficking in persons, including by making timely use of financial investigation techniques, special investigative techniques and other tools designed to combat all forms of organized crime, and to establish trafficking in persons as a predicate offence for the laundering of the proceeds of crime;

(e) Encourage Member States to consider establishing jurisdiction, in line with article 15 of the Convention, to prosecute instances of human trafficking committed by their nationals abroad;

(f) Encourage Member States to train all peacekeeping and other personnel deployed in conflict and post-conflict zones on responding to trafficking in persons, gender sensitivity, sexual exploitation and abuse prevention and assessing conflict-related sexual violence as a mandatory component of predeployment training, and to ensure that this consideration is integrated into the performance and operational readiness standards against which troops are assessed;

(g) Request the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to lead the development of a data collection system to be used by United Nations missions and entities operating in conflict and post-conflict areas for the purpose of reporting within the framework of the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*;

(h) Encourage Member States to submit information to UNODC concerning the identification of victims of trafficking originating from conflict and post-conflict areas for inclusion in the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*;

(i) Request UNODC to develop and disseminate materials consolidating measures, methodologies and indicators to identify as early as possible and prevent trafficking in persons from the outset of a conflict, for use in source, transit and destination countries;

(j) Recognize the role and contribution of civil society in enhancing the identification and referral of victims of trafficking originating from conflict and post-conflict areas;

(k) Note ongoing efforts by the United Nations to address both sexual exploitation and abuse and trafficking in persons, including in the context of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

(l) Note current procedures and safeguards in the management of the United Nations public procurement and supply chains to ensure that they do not contribute to trafficking in persons in situations of armed conflict.

64. The Security Council may wish to request me to continue to report annually to the Council on trafficking in persons related to conflict and the efforts of the international community and the United Nations system to prevent and respond to it.

United Nations S/2016/950

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 November 2016

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 12 August to 25 October 2016)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2304 (2016), in which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 December 2016 and requested that I report on the implementation of the mandate every 90 days. It covers developments between 12 August and 25 October 2016 and contains observations on the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and related tasks. A separate special report will be shared with the Security Council on the strategic assessment of UNMISS, which will present recommendations on the future engagement of the Mission in South Sudan (S/2016/951).

II. Political and economic developments

Peace process

2. Since the adoption on 12 August of Security Council resolution 2304 (2016), there has been marginal progress towards the implementation of key elements of the peace agreement. The reconstituted Transitional Government of National Unity worked to consolidate the current political arrangement that has Taban Deng Gai as the First Vice-President and head of a Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition (SPLM/A in Opposition) faction, in which capacity he has led the engagements of the Transitional Government of National Unity with regional countries and international partners. On 9 September, following a reshuffling of the Cabinet and the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, the First Vice-President appointed 15 new members to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, to replace those representing SPLM in Opposition in the Commission.

3. On 11 August 2016, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union issued a communiqué endorsing the decision of the second extraordinary summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development-Plus (IGAD-Plus) group, held in Addis Ababa on 5 August 2016, encouraging Riek Machar to rejoin the peace process and welcoming the gesture of Taban Deng Gai to step down with a view to returning to the status quo ante.

16-19380 (E) 141116

Please recycle

4. On 15 August, at the inauguration of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, established under chapter I of the peace agreement, the President, Salva Kiir, stated his commitment to working closely with the new First Vice-President in the implementation of the peace agreement and outlined priority measures, including: initiating an inclusive process to unify political parties; expediting transitional electoral procedures to facilitate elections; planning for security sector reforms to commence in January 2017; and establishing a commission of inquiry to investigate the outbreak of violence in Juba in July 2016.

5. On 4 September, at the conclusion of the visit of a Security Council delegation to South Sudan, the members of the Council and the Transitional Government of National Unity issued a joint communiqué, in which the Government expressed its determination to implement the peace agreement, in particular the reform agenda (see S/2016/776, annex).

6. From 20 to 23 September, the Riek Machar-led faction of SPLM/A in Opposition held a meeting of its political bureau in Khartoum. In the resolution issued at the end of the meeting, the political bureau, inter alia, condemned the appointment of Taban Deng Gai as First Vice-President, expressed its commitment to the resuscitation and full implementation of the peace agreement, called upon the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and its transitional institutions to suspend activities until the Transitional Government of National Unity is reinstituted and reconstituted and urged the rapid deployment of the Regional Protection Force, as well as the demilitarization of all the major towns. The resolution also called for the reorganization of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Opposition in order to wage an armed resistance against the Government.

7. Concurrently, on 23 September, on the margins of the General Assembly in New York, a ministerial meeting was held to discuss the current challenges and how best to advance the political process in the country, with the participation of the core regional and international partners of the South Sudan peace process. The partners unanimously agreed on the importance of an inclusive political process, involving representatives of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), SPLM in Opposition (chosen by the Opposition), as well as other armed and unarmed opposition and civil society organizations, consistent with the peace agreement, as the only viable means to end the fighting and return South Sudan to a path of sustainable peace and stability. The participants encouraged the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and former President of Botswana, Festus Mogae, and the African Union High Representative for South Sudan and former President of Mali, Alpha Oumar Konaré, to urgently enhance their engagement with all parties to agree on concrete modalities for inclusive representation in the institutions and political processes at the heart of the South Sudan peace process, namely, the constitutional review process, the electoral process, justice, reconciliation and national healing processes, as well as security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. The partners called on all signatories of the peace agreement to engage constructively and proactively with the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the African Union, as well as with the United Nations to support the implementation of the peace agreement. On 19 September, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union also issued a communiqué in which it stressed that political dialogue was the only path to the resolution of the conflict in South Sudan (see S/2016/868, annex).

8. On 19 October, at the meeting of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, the Chair and partners reiterated the importance of inclusivity and the need for the representation of all parties in the political process, as essential to the implementation of the peace agreement. However, the issue of political inclusivity is still unresolved at this point and the legitimacy of the institutions of the transition, as currently constituted, remains in question.

Other political developments

9. On 18 October, the Presidency decided to increase the number of states from 28 to 30 and appointed the First Vice-President to chair a committee on state creation and boundary adjustment, to review adjustments to the boundaries of Lol and Eastern Nile, both created under Establishment Order No. 36/2015, of 2 October 2015. The creation of states in contravention of the peace agreement continues to be a source of disagreement.

Economic developments

10. Public revenue streams continued to be hampered, despite a slight increase in global oil prices, due to continued insecurity in the oil-producing regions and the rapid depreciation in the monetary value of the South Sudanese pound. On 30 September, the Council of Ministers approved 22.3 billion South Sudanese pounds in revenue for the national budget, for the 2016-2017 fiscal year. Although the revenue estimates were more than double the budget for the previous fiscal year, in South Sudanese pounds, it is only 10 per cent of that amount in United States dollars. The Minister of Finance announced a series of stabilization measures, including freezing all new public service recruitments, except for the new institutions established under the peace agreement. In its current form, the budget forecasts only 15.4 per cent net revenue after payments to the Sudan, oil company advances and payments to oil-producing states and communities, which is insufficient to cover salaries, estimated to represent 42 per cent of total spending. Inflation, currency depreciation and persistent salary backlogs have continued to greatly undermine government functions and household purchasing power. The annual consumer price index increased by 682.1 per cent from September 2015 to September 2016, according to the National Bureau of Statistics of South Sudan.

III. Security situation

11. The security situation continues to be volatile in Juba and its environs since the outbreak of violence in July, while the overall security situation during the reporting period continued to deteriorate, most significantly in Central Equatoria, where Government forces pursued members of SPLM/A in Opposition. SPLA reportedly fought armed opposition groups in Greater Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal regions. Many of those events involved significant casualties and the targeting of civilians. Insecurity increased also in northern Unity, Upper Nile and eastern Jonglei, where SPLA and SPLA in Opposition forces clashed often as a result of shifting alliances among local commanders. The increasingly heinous acts of violence perpetrated against civilians in the Equatorias have exacerbated existing tenuous relations between ethnic communities throughout the country. The rise in

ethnic rhetoric and hate speech in October risks increasing incitement and polarization and further compounding the insecurity in the country.

Greater Equatoria region

12. The security situation remained tense, with SPLA forces conducting offensive operations against Opposition elements. In early September, SPLA reportedly launched aerial bombardments near the Yei area, as well as large-scale attacks against Opposition elements near Yei, Lainya and Wonduruba, in Central Equatoria. The Government forces deployed to the area reportedly burned down houses in Lainya. In Lobonok, in Central Equatoria, confrontations involving Dinka Bor cattle keepers backed by SPLA and local youths with Opposition elements resulted in the displacement and destruction of civilian property. According to local residents, SPLA soldiers shot and killed civilians who attempted to flee Yei town and harassed civilians in Kaya town, in Morobo County. UNMISS patrols to the conflict-affected areas in Central Equatoria have been hampered by ongoing fighting and restrictions on movement imposed by Government security forces. During the reporting period, seven patrols were delayed or denied access in Central Equatoria.

13. In Eastern Equatoria, on 27 August, SPLA conducted major military operations on Opposition elements in the Ifwotu Mountains area, which resulted in the reported fatalities of 11 SPLA soldiers and at least one Opposition soldier. On 9 October, following the attack on the convoy of the Lafon County Commissioner, in which 10 people were killed, including six SPLA soldiers, the Governor of Imatong (created by Establishment Order No. 36/2015) allegedly ordered the detention of 14 state officials and community leaders, who were later released.

14. Insecurity along major roadways in Greater Equatoria remained a concern. On 10 September, two oil tankers were burned by unknown armed men, on the Nimule to Juba road, 7 km north of Nimule town in Pageri County. Between 7 and 10 October, ambushes of passenger buses and vehicles along the Juba to Yei and Juba to Nimule roads resulted in a number of fatalities, reportedly targeting members of the Dinka community. On 10 October, one staff member of a non-governmental organization was killed in the compound of the organization, during fighting around Budi, in Eastern Equatoria; 10 aid workers were subsequently evacuated from the area, the following day. On 14 October, an attack against a clearly marked vehicle of a non-governmental organization killed one aid worker.

15. On 19 October in Juba, during a speech to mark the registration of SPLM as an official political party, the President attributed the insecurity occurring in the Greater Equatoria region to political incitement. He threatened to go and conduct military operations himself to quell the violence in the area.

Greater Upper Nile region

16. In Upper Nile, intermittent fighting continued between SPLA and SPLA in Opposition in Nasir in August and September. On 14 October, SPLA and SPLA in Opposition exchanged heavy gunfire, including mortars and rocket-propelled grenades in Warjok and Lelo on the west bank of the Nile. Conflicting reports were received regarding who started the fighting.

17. In Unity, since 9 October, the security situation in Leer town, in Leer County, has deteriorated significantly, with the fighting between Opposition forces and SPLA resulting in several civilians fleeing from nearby villages into surrounding swamps. A substantial number of internally displaced persons from the conflict-affected areas have sought protection and medical treatment at the protection of civilians site of UNMISS, in Bentiu. Fighting between SPLA and the pro-Machar Opposition has been ongoing in several locations throughout Leer County, leading to an unknown number of casualties. The Governor of Southern Liech has acknowledged that the Opposition is now in control of Pilling and Adok. As a consequence, a large number of civilians, mostly women and children, have been seeking refuge in the area adjacent to the temporary operating base of UNMISS in Leer town. As of 23 October there were over 700 internally displaced persons at the base.

18. The resignation of Bapiny Monytuil as SPLA Deputy Chief of General Staff for Moral Orientation, on 7 October, led to mounting tensions in his native county of Mayom, in Unity, most notably within the ranks of SPLA Special Forces, which had been initially created by Mr. Monytuil as the South Sudan Liberation Army, but are currently under the command of Major General Matthew Puljang. These tensions could affect intercommunal and intracommunal relations in Mayom and Rubkona counties, as political and military leaders re-evaluate their affiliations, and could lead to a fragmentation in the Bul Nuer community.

19. In Jonglei, in Pajut, Duk County, on 19 August, Nuer youth, with support from SPLA in Opposition elements, attacked SPLA positions, resulting in the reported deaths of approximately 130 Opposition elements, with the SPLA sustaining 23 casualties. As a result of the fighting, several thousand civilians reportedly fled from Pajut to the swampy areas of Poktap, Padiet, Payuel and Ayueldit in Duk County. Meanwhile, in Pibor, the former Deputy Commander of the Cobra faction of the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army, Khalid Boutros, announced the defection of his faction to the Opposition, on the basis of the Government failing to implement key provisions of the 2014 peace agreement, which included the full integration of Cobra faction soldiers into SPLA. The Government had already commenced the integration process, with 200 former Cobra Faction soldiers in Pibor being integrated into SPLA. This development has the potential to jeopardize ongoing intercommunal reconciliation initiatives recently launched by Pibor authorities.

Greater Bahr el-Ghazal region

20. The security situation remained tense in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, with reports of armed, uniformed men killing, harassing and intimidating civilians. Clashes south and southwest of Wau town, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, between SPLA and Opposition-aligned elements led to severe harassment of civilians by security forces. Despite assurances from the Governor of Wau (created by Establishment Order No. 36/2015), UNMISS and humanitarian organizations continued to face access restrictions in Wau County. On 17 September, local authorities informed UNMISS that Opposition elements operating in and around Wau town had attacked SPLA positions in Bazia Payam, approximately 75 km south of the town. According to local authorities, the Opposition and aligned groups had taken over Bazia and Bussere, approximately 16 km south of Wau town. The fighting has caused further

displacement of civilians. On 23 September, further clashes were reported in the areas of Baggari and Bringi, southwest of Wau town, while SPLA in Opposition forces and aligned groups reportedly clashed with SPLA forces in Bussere. Meanwhile, the Director of the National Security Service in Wau accused UNMISS of hosting armed Opposition elements in the protection area adjacent to the Mission's base in Wau. The Director had temporarily withdrawn access for UNMISS patrols to some areas in Wau County owing to ongoing hostilities. Furthermore, the State Security Committee revoked the earlier decision granting freedom of movement to UNMISS, citing the fact that the state government could not guarantee the security of UNMISS patrols.

Transitional security arrangements

21. On 21 and 22 September, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission organized a Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements workshop, as mandated by Security Council resolution 2304 (2016). The workshop focused on possible tasks for the Regional Protection Force, on the review of the transitional security arrangements, on plans for cantonment sites and on the unification of forces and developments towards a strategic defence and security review. However, discussions did not cover the maximum number, type and armaments of the security forces that would remain in Juba under the new security arrangements. The meeting of the Presidency, held on 18 October, agreed to the establishment of the four cantonment sites for SPLA in Opposition forces in the Equatoria region.

IV. Humanitarian situation

22. During the reporting period, the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan continued to deepen and spread owing to armed conflict in several parts of the country, worsening food insecurity and the escalating economic crisis. Tens of thousands of civilians across the country were forced to flee their homes as a result of the fighting, mainly in the Greater Equatoria and Unity regions. As of mid-October, an estimated 100,000 people were confined in Yei due to the presence of checkpoints and armed actors around the town, according to local church leaders. Renewed fighting in parts of Unity also forced people, many of whom travelled long distances on foot, to seek sanctuary in swampy areas.

23. Since the violence in July, more than 323,200 people, mostly women and children, fled to neighbouring countries, including Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia, to escape escalating violence in South Sudan. In August, an average of 1,600 South Sudanese arrived in Uganda daily, a figure that rose in September to 2,800 and remained high at approximately 2,400 in October. Since 3 September, nearly 42,700 South Sudanese asylum seekers and refugees arrived in Ethiopia, citing renewed fighting, forced recruitment and food insecurity as their primary reasons for flight. This movement brought the total number of South Sudanese refugees to more than 1 million, making South Sudan the fourth country in the world, after the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and Somalia, in terms of the largest number of refugees.

24. Levels of food insecurity remained alarming in the country. In August, staple food prices were at record high levels in Juba, Wau and Aweil, reaching nearly

10 times the five-year average. Spiking food prices were due largely to renewed conflict in and around Juba that disrupted trade, reducing supplies in most markets. That came in the wake of the lean season, which peaked between June and July, when some 4.8 million people, more than one in every three people in South Sudan, were estimated to be severely food insecure. The global acute malnutrition rates were above the 15 per cent emergency threshold in 7 out of 10 states and approximately double the emergency threshold in Unity (26.2 per cent) and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal (33.3 per cent). In three years, severe acute malnutrition among children under five years of age has increased by more than 150 per cent.

25. Ongoing outbreaks of cholera, malaria, measles and kala-azar continued to spread, frequently causing death. As of 9 October, more than 1.74 million cases of malaria had been recorded and continued to be the main cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five years of age across South Sudan. The number of cases of cholera recorded was also higher than in the previous year, and the disease had spread to new locations. There have been more than 2,400 recorded cases of kala-azar, a deadly tropical disease. Since the beginning of the year, more than 1,780 cases of measles, including at least 19 deaths, have been reported countrywide.

26. Humanitarian actors continued to encounter challenges in their efforts to deliver aid to those most in need. Those challenges included increased insecurity, active hostilities, access constraints and bureaucratic impediments. Humanitarian actors reported 89 such occasions in August and 81 in September, significant increases compared to an average of 63 incidents per month during the first half of the year. Active hostilities in Unity in September forced humanitarian organizations to relocate 62 aid workers from Koch and Rubkona counties, affecting the delivery of life-saving assistance to 65,000 people in the area. Three humanitarian workers were killed in August, four in September and three in the first half of October 2016. Two of those deaths occurred while the aid workers were on official duty. The circumstances of their deaths remain under investigation. At the same time, increasing ethnically driven rhetoric and hate speech had a significant impact on humanitarian operations in October, particularly in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, where more than 90 staff members were relocated for safety reasons, causing humanitarian assistance to the area to scale down. In Western Bahr el-Ghazal, humanitarian partners continued to face impediments in accessing areas outside Wau town, where tens of thousands of people are thought to remain displaced, despite concerted negotiations with local authorities and security forces. On 15 October, the President issued two decrees establishing a nine-member humanitarian high-level oversight committee, headed by the Minister of Cabinet Affairs, to safeguard and guarantee the unhindered and unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance.

27. Humanitarian actors continued to scale up their response despite the challenges. By the end of August, more than 3.4 million people had been reached with humanitarian and protection assistance, including more than 2.3 million people who received food assistance, 1.6 million people accessing improved water sources, about 164,400 children (40 per cent girls) who received learning materials, while more than 366,000 children, pregnant women and lactating women were treated for malnutrition. In conflict-affected and vulnerable areas, 619,000 health consultations were carried out.

28. At the same time, funding shortfalls remained a challenge, with the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016 just 63 per cent funded, leaving a gap of $496 million.

V. Implementation of the reprioritized mandated tasks

A. Protection of civilians

29. In implementing its mandate to protect civilians, UNMISS has continued to follow a three-tiered approach. Under tier 1, protection through dialogue and political engagement, my Special Representative has used her good offices to facilitate the continued support of regional and international partners for the implementation of the peace agreement and to advocate directly with national counterparts to promote freedom of movement.

30. UNMISS delivered 11 conflict management workshops to 658 participants during the reporting period, to address ongoing tensions, build local conflict resolution capacities and explain the mandate of the Mission, including the planned deployment of the Regional Protection Force. State and county officials, traditional leaders, youth, women, local leaders and communities, including those displaced by conflict, participated. The workshops provided forums where local conflict triggers were discussed and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms identified. In Yambio, in Western Equatoria, participants recommended public sensitization on the importance of peace, the intervention of both state and non-state actors and a closer collaboration between UNMISS and civil society organizations as strategies to resolve conflict. In Barmayen, Nyamlel and War-A-War, in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, UNMISS, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), sought to improve public understanding of Security Council resolution 2304 (2016) and the mediation role of IGAD. In Lakes, UNMISS held a peace dialogue between the Dinka Ruop section of Mayom payam and the Dinka Kuei section of Matangai payam. In Unity, UNMISS gathered youth from Bentiu and Rubkona, together with displaced people living in the protection of civilians site, to explore opportunities for intercommunal dialogue. As a result, participants committed to embarking on joint peace initiatives, including peace rallies and meetings in Bentiu and Rubkona to address conflict drivers such as hate speech, cattle raiding, rape and tribalism.

31. Under tier 2, protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, UNMISS continued to protect some 206,842 internally displaced people at six UNMISS protection of civilians sites nationwide. The largest, in Bentiu, accommodates 103,494 people, while at the other sites, an estimated 38,874 are located in Juba, in Central Equatoria; 33,052 in Malakal, in Upper Nile; 700 in Melut, in Upper Nile; 2,004 in Bor, in Jonglei; and 28,520 in Wau, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal. The trend of displaced people leaving the sites voluntarily, seen in the first half of 2016, reversed over the past few months owing to the eruption of violence in Wau in June and in Juba in July and the resumed fighting in Unity. During that time, the number of displaced people in those sites has increased by more than 40,000.

32. During the reporting period, 637 security incidents were reported at the protection of civilians sites. There are currently 40 detainees in three holding facilities in the sites in Juba, Bentiu and Malakal. Security and safety within the Bentiu site, in particular, are increasingly at risk owing to the presence of groups involved in the mobilization of support for different SPLA in Opposition factions in and around the sites and the arrival of active fighters at the sites from neighbouring areas. To mitigate risks of violence and communal tensions in the site at Bentiu, UNMISS bolstered security measures and messaging to inhabitants, including their community leaders, on the civilian character of UNMISS premises and on its policy of zero tolerance towards political and military mobilization within and around UNMISS sites.

33. Threats in the immediate vicinity of the camps were mitigated through outreach by the Mission's military component and the establishment of new watchtowers. Internal security was enhanced through a constant United Nations police presence, reinforced by UNMISS military as necessary, and through regular searches for contraband, including weapons. In an effort to increase the safety and security of internally displaced persons seeking refuge at the protection of civilians sites in Juba as well as that of neighbouring communities, UNMISS resolved to create a 200m weapons-free zone around the perimeter of United Nations House. The protracted engagement of, and coordination with, relevant security counterparts, including the South Sudan National Police Service and SPLA, as well as communities was a key component for the implementation of this initiative.

34. Under tier 3, establishment of a protective environment, UNMISS continues to focus on extending protection activities beyond the protection sites, to build confidence and encourage an environment conducive to voluntary returns. Beyond the protection sites, the Mission's military component has increased its outreach into conflict-affected areas, primarily through sector-based patrolling from permanent and temporary operating bases. Early warning indicators were also used to plan patrols to potential flashpoint areas. In Nasir, in Upper Nile, and Leer, in Unity, since fighting occurred in August, UNMISS has been working closely with humanitarian protection partners to identify locations in which civilians are at risk and conducting regular foot patrols in those locations. Night patrols on foot and on mounted vehicles, mostly in the area around the protection sites, enhanced safety through the deterrence of violent activities.

35. The influx of displaced people, the majority of whom are women and girls, caused congestion in and around the camps, which increased the risk of sexual violence. Women and girls have also been attacked by uniformed men while fetching food, water and firewood. A special patrol unit was set up in Wau to counter gender-based violence against women. The patrol unit conducts patrols day and night and responds immediately to any report of violence towards women. In addition, on 23 September, UNMISS launched a dedicated series of quick-impact projects to implement activities with host communities in close proximity to protection of civilians sites, so as to create favourable conditions of return and promote conflict mitigation activities in potential flashpoint areas.

B. Monitoring and investigating human rights

36. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to conduct monitoring, verification and investigation of human rights violations and abuses, as well as violations of international humanitarian law, including violations that occurred in connection with the fighting in Juba, in July. Although the majority of the violations UNMISS documented were allegedly committed by SPLA soldiers, police officers and members of the National Security Service, the Mission has had limited access to comprehensively document violations committed in areas in which SPLA in Opposition and armed groups are active. Violations documented during the reporting period included killings of civilians, cases of torture, conflict-related sexual violence, including rape and gang-rape, arbitrary arrest and detention, forced displacement of populations, harassment and intimidation, pillaging as well as violations of press freedom.

37. Meanwhile, armed clashes in many parts of the country contributed to a deteriorating human rights situation. Fighting in Lobonok County, in Central Equatoria, in September, between cattle-keepers allegedly reinforced by SPLA and youth, resulted in at least a dozen deaths and the displacement of more than 5,000 civilians, as homes were torched and livestock looted, particularly in Sindiru and Morsak villages. UNMISS was also informed of serious violations, including killings and looting of livestock and property, by SPLA in Leer, in Unity, in August. In August and September, there were reports of civilians being killed, raped and abducted and of the forced recruitment of children in areas including Guit in Unity.

38. In late September, sources informed UNMISS that SPLA deployed more forces to Pajok, Ayaci and Palwar in Eastern Equatoria state. SPLA allegedly looted property, killed animals, occupied schools, raped women and girls and arrested several men, who were taken to unknown locations. SPLA forces were also deployed in Lerwa and Palwar in Pajok Payam, where they occupied Pajok Primary School. At least one witness informed UNMISS that on 2 October, he saw several dead civilians, who had been killed during the confrontation between SPLA and armed groups on 30 September, lying on the road between Pajok and Ayaci.

39. At the start of October, fighting between SPLA and Opposition forces in Yei reportedly led to similar violations and abuses. UNMISS documented civilian casualties following the fighting between SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition in Upper Nile on 14 October. During the clashes, seven mortar rounds were reportedly fired into Wau Shilluk town, with four of them hitting civilian areas. Among the 33 injured individuals, five were civilians, including a woman and a child.

40. During the reporting period, UNMISS documented serious human rights violations allegedly committed by SPLA soldiers, including the killing of civilians, rape or gang rape and pillaging. UNMISS interviewed six women, who were allegedly gang-raped by SPLA soldiers in Mayendit county in Unity on 9 August. Some of them were forced to live with the perpetrators, while others were handed over to other soldiers for repeated rape. UNMISS also received reports of rape and killings of civilians on 18 August by SPLA soldiers in Bure village, Lainya County, in Central Equatoria. On 27 September, SPLA soldiers in civilian clothes allegedly raped three women in Guit County in Unity. On 30 September, UNMISS also received information that around 1,000 SPLA soldiers and members of an armed

militia arrived in Ding Ding, in Unity, and reportedly burned and destroyed crops and looted properties. Sources also told UNMISS that, on 13 and 14 October, SPLA soldiers had allegedly attacked six villages in Matangai payam, indiscriminately fired at civilians, pillaged their property and burned down at least 40 houses. UNMISS went to Marial-tiit and Meen-Adhiak and confirmed the attack.

41. UNMISS also received information about the attacks, by unknown armed men on 8 October, on civilians travelling on the Yei to Juba road in Central Equatoria. Sources reported that over 20 civilians were killed. The majority of the victims were displaced persons, many of whom were women and children, and the killings were ethnically motivated. Also in Central Equatoria, armed men allegedly attacked three buses carrying civilians on the Juba to Nimule road on 10 October. Civilians were reportedly taken to the bush and robbed and at least one bus was set on fire by the attackers. On 18 October, the bodies of nine civilians were discovered in Mangala County, in Central Equatoria, which bore signs of torture, including machete cuts, as well as gunshot wounds.

42. UNMISS continued to receive reports of the forced recruitment of civilians, among them children. A man informed UNMISS that he had been arrested, along with 25 other youths, in Thokwathnwyotni, Guit County, in Unity, in September by elements belonging to the pro-Taban Deng Gai faction of SPLM/A in Opposition, but he had managed to escape the same day. On 21 September, in another incident, an internally displaced person informed UNMISS that he and three other civilians were abducted near the protection of civilians site in Bentiu and taken to an SPLM/A in Opposition camp, also in Guit County, where they were assessed for military experience. One of the abductees was reportedly taken to Kuergueni for further military training, while the other three were released on 22 September.

43. UNMISS observed further restrictions on the freedom of expression. On 5 September, the editor of Al-Wehda newspaper was detained by the South Sudan National Police Service for an article, published on 29 August, that criticized recruitment practices at the police academy in Rajaf. In Western Equatoria, two radio journalists in Yambio County were forced to leave the country in September fearing arrest by National Security Service officers who reportedly accused them of promoting the agenda of Western governments. On 14 September, the Nation Mirror daily newspaper was closed by the National Security Service, reportedly for publishing a story regarding a report that alleged large-scale corruption in the Government. UNMISS confirmed media censorship prior to publication, including through the deployment of National Security Service personnel at printing facilities in Juba. A journalist who worked for the Arabic Al-Mougif newspaper was found severely beaten in a Juba graveyard, on 10 October.

44. In mid-September, at least three members of civil society informed UNMISS that they had received threats for having attended a meeting with the Security Council delegation that visited Juba in early September. On 20 September, a civil society representative informed UNMISS in Yambio that the National Security Service was monitoring the bank accounts of some organizations on suspicion that they were receiving money to promote Western interests, as well as those of the United Nations.

45. During visits to police stations and prisons across the country, UNMISS recorded hundreds of cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention as well as proxy

detention, often in dire conditions, some of which involved children. UNMISS also documented seven deaths in custody at Torit Prison in Eastern Equatoria, reportedly linked to illnesses caused by poor detention conditions. During the reporting period, UNMISS was denied access to places where violations and abuses reportedly occurred, including in Yei, in September and October. UNMISS was also denied access to Nzara Police Station in Western Equatoria on 1 September. Access to National Security Service detention facilities, where several civilians were reportedly detained, continued to be denied.

46. During the reporting period, a total of 76 incidents, affecting 2,177 children in South Sudan (1,219 boys and 958 girls), were documented through the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict. Most of the incidents reported named SPLA and SPLA in Opposition as the perpetrators. The recruitment and use of children by parties to the conflict to reinforce their ranks was the most recurrent violation documented during the reporting period (60 per cent of incidents), followed by incidents of sexual violence (11 per cent) and attacks on schools and their use for military purposes (7 per cent). The other violations affecting children included the abduction of children, the killing of children caught in the cross fire during fighting, maiming, denial of humanitarian access and attacks on hospitals. Due to security constraints and restrictions on access in Bentiu, Malakal and Juba, it was only possible to verify 63 incidents, affecting 852 children (521 boys and 331 girls), of the 76 incidents reported during the period under review.

47. SPLA harassment of civilians in UNMISS protection sites persists and attacks on displaced women and girls continue to occur. Incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, are widespread, with no accountability or enforcement of the victims' rights to remedy and reparation. UNMISS documented incidents of sexual violence, rape, gang rape and attempted rape involving at least 90 victims, at least 21 of whom were children. The majority of incidents were reportedly perpetrated by SPLA soldiers, although "unidentified armed militia" and armed youths were also allegedly responsible for acts of conflict-related sexual violence. Although the capacity of UNMISS to document and verify reports was limited due to the lack of access to areas in which the Opposition is active, in five specific cases, SPLA in Opposition was alleged to be the perpetrator. Approximately 25 women, including at least two children, were allegedly abducted in Juba by SPLA in the month of September 2016.

48. On 15 September 2016, the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 31/20 of 23 March 2016, concluded a week-long visit to South Sudan. The commissioners released a statement in Juba referring to their meetings with Government officials, civil society, community leaders and displaced persons in Juba and Bentiu. In particular, the commissioners expressed grave concern over the continuing escalation of sexual violence, the diminishing space for journalists and civil society members, who are subject to intimidation and harassment, as well as the ongoing impunity and lack of accountability for serious crimes and human rights violations and abuses.

49. Following mounting concerns over the rise in ethnic hate speech over the previous two weeks, on 25 October, in a press statement, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights warned that rising ethnic rhetoric, hate speech and

incitement to violence against certain ethnic groups in South Sudan is highly dangerous and could result in mass atrocities if not reined in by community and political leaders at the highest levels.

C. Creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance

50. The eruption of fighting in many locations across the country undermined UNMISS efforts to conduct patrols and support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach locations, especially in the Equatoria region. Planned UNMISS patrols aimed at assessing the condition of displaced local populations, in areas where violence had been reported, were frequently obstructed by local security authorities. In Unity, humanitarian partners withdrew as a result of the fighting in key locations, including areas covered by the "Beyond Bentiu" strategy. However, UNMISS still managed to support responses to pressing humanitarian conditions by coordinating its long-distance patrols with humanitarian and protection partners so as to enhance security during the transfer of assistance materials from humanitarian warehouses and the distribution of lifesaving assistance to vulnerable communities. In close collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Juba and local humanitarian partners and representatives in the various sectors, UNMISS military personnel provided force protection for food drops, convoys and many other humanitarian activities, with a total of 2,153 force protection activities undertaken during the reporting period.

51. Additionally, on 27 September, the Force Commander of UNMISS met the Chief of General Staff of SPLA, Paul Malong, and was able to secure his assurance that the restriction on United Nations helicopter flights in Central Equatoria and other places would be lifted with immediate effect, in addition to the lifting of prior restrictions on UNMISS personnel and vehicles.

52. The Mine Action Service was able to focus on its most critical and lifesaving tasks, with its quick response teams providing technical support and information to humanitarian actors in order to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Additionally, an area of 218,465 m^2 was surveyed and released, with 157 explosive hazards and 820 items of small arms ammunition removed and destroyed.

D. Supporting the implementation of the peace agreement

53. My Special Representative used her good offices, in coordination with United Nations entities, to support the functioning of an inclusive Transitional Government of National Unity and Transitional National Legislative Assembly, two organs mandated by the peace agreement that are operational. She also used her good offices to urge the political leadership to recommit to the peace agreement as the only viable vehicle for peace in South Sudan and to stress the primacy of a political solution. Her efforts included promoting political dialogue among all South Sudanese stakeholders towards the implementation of the peace agreement, including the return of all stakeholders to the peace process.

54. My Special Representative also continued her efforts to facilitate the coordination of international support for the peace process by convening the preparatory meetings of the international partners of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission to provide a forum for the formulation of common positions and coherent recommendations regarding the implementation of the peace agreement.

55. In support of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, UNMISS continued to provide force protection and logistical support to facilitate its operations and opened an additional team site in Wau. The new memorandum of understanding between IGAD and UNMISS on support to the Monitoring Mechanism was concluded in August.

56. On 29 September, it was agreed that the Joint Operations Centre of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission in Juba would resume operations as soon as possible. The Joint Operations Centre had stopped operating during the crisis in July. In support of the operations of the Centre, UNMISS has co-located four United Nations police officers.

E. Cross-cutting issues

57. In view of the widespread occurrence of gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence, UNMISS is working to enhance the protection of women and girls, including through enhanced patrolling by United Nations troops, particularly in areas where women and girls are most vulnerable. UNMISS urged the Chief of Staff of SPLA to institute preventive measures to ensure the safety of women and girls and to bring perpetrators to account. the Mission is also working with community leaders and protection partners to coordinate peacekeepers' escorts for women and young girls leaving protection of civilians sites. Additionally, on 27 and 28 September, UNMISS participated in a two-day high-level dialogue on the South Sudan National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, 2015-2020. The dialogue was guided by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, with the objectives of outlining responses by the Government to address impunity and support victims and survivors, developing a common perspective on challenges and exploring how best to address them and sensitizing key government ministries on the need to integrate comprehensive measures to protect women and girls against sexual and gender-based violence during both conflict and peacetime.

58. UNMISS also worked to enhance public understanding of its mandate and its support for the implementation of the peace agreement. The Mission drafted strategic communications documents outlining public messaging and outreach programming tools, including key messages, press releases, radio segments and press briefings, to clarify and explain the Mission's responsibilities, its limitations and action taken during the crisis in July. Radio Miraya provided daily coverage of thematic issues, including, but not limited to, the peace process, in order to underscore that the July crisis would not derail the implementation of peace. "Women's Power", a dedicated radio programme for women by Radio Miraya, has continued to shed light on women's leadership in the areas of peace and security.

Outreach field offices organized sensitization events for civil society and local community members, including among displaced communities.

59. UNMISS continued HIV and AIDS sensitization and voluntary confidential counselling and testing services, targeting all civilians and uniformed members, Mission-wide. In collaboration with other United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, broad sensitization, through Radio Miraya, aimed at United Nations personnel and the public at large, continued. The weekly live radio programme "Straight Talk" features HIV and AIDS outreach and awareness messaging on sexually transmitted infections, prevention and coping mechanisms. Through that programme, UNMISS raised the awareness of an estimated 308,166 people, including 153,724 women.

VI. Staffing and status of deployment of surge capacity

60. As at 25 October, the strength of UNMISS civilian personnel stood at 2,543, comprising 832 international staff members, 1,317 national staff members and 394 United Nations Volunteers.

61. The Mission's military strength stood at 12,304, consisting of 11,743 military personnel, 367 staff officers and 194 military liaison officers. The total figure is 696 below the authorized strength of 13,000, a gap that will be closed significantly by the upcoming deployment of up to 379 engineers and medical personnel, many of whom will support the establishment of a level II hospital in Bentiu.

62. The Mission's police strength stood at 1,459 of the authorized 2,001 officers, including 576 individual police officers, 55 corrections officers and 828 personnel in formed police units. Of the 576 individual officers, 43 are part of the 100 planned to be deployed for Joint Integrated Police activities. However, all individual officers in Juba are temporarily deployed to the protection of civilians sites, in order to fill a personnel shortfall. Preparations for the deployment of two additional formed police units from Rwanda and Ghana, to Juba and Bentiu, respectively, are under way. It is expected that 160 Rwandese formed police unit personnel will arrive in December 2016. A further 170 Ghanaian personnel are scheduled to be deployed in January 2017. However, the delay in obtaining clearance for new personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has interfered with the deployment schedule. Delayed entry visas resulted in 23 individual police officers being stranded in Entebbe for more than two months. A total of 60 individual officers were scheduled to arrive between July and August, but owing to the non-issuance of entry permits, UNMISS is unable to foresee upcoming rotations of individual police officers. Similarly, since 18 October, United Nations military personnel have been denied entry to Juba and are being deported on arrival at Juba International Airport for not having obtained security clearance from the Ministry of Defence 72 hours prior to their arrival. The rule is now applied to troop-contributing countries, staff officers, military liaison officers and troops proceeding on leave from the mission area.

63. With a view to implementing the provisions set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (A/69/779), a dedicated task force and the Conduct and Discipline Advisory Group of UNMISS continued to enforce the zero-

tolerance policy for exploitation and abuses in the Mission. UNMISS also concluded action to launch a new mandatory e-learning programme on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for all UNMISS personnel, including managers and commanders.

VII. Violations of the status-of-forces agreement, international humanitarian law and the security of United Nations personnel

64. UNMISS recorded 46 violations of the status-of-forces agreement during the reporting period, 29 of which were restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and contractors engaged in tasks exclusively related to the Mission's mandate. Incidents included threats to UNMISS personnel and premises, attempted censorship of Radio Miraya broadcasts, imposition of new immigration conditions for entry into South Sudan for UNMISS staff members, confiscation of United Nations property and interference with air and land operations. Other violations included the arrest, detention and harassment of, assaults on and threats against UNMISS personnel.

65. Three national staff members of UNMISS, two of whom were arrested in December 2013 and one in October 2014, remained in detention without charge, with UNMISS having been denied any access to them. UNMISS was also denied access to three staff members who have been in detention since December 2015. Meanwhile, both SPLA and SPLA in Opposition were responsible for threats against UNMISS personnel and premises during the reporting period. On 5 September, in Nasir, in Upper Nile, there was an exchange of a barrage of mortars and heavy calibre weapons fire between SPLA and SPLA in Opposition, as well as small arms fire. During the exchange of fire, one stray bullet hit the Mission's company operating base water treatment plant. UNMISS continues to notify the Government of such violations through notes verbales and in meetings with relevant officials. A monthly matrix of incidents is also shared with the Government.

VIII. Financial aspects

66. The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/281 of 17 June 2016, appropriated the amount of $1,081,788,400 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. As at 24 October 2016, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account amounted to $168.9 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to $2,159.3 million. Reimbursement of troop and formed police costs has been made for the period up to 31 July 2016, while reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment has been made for the period up to 30 June 2016, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

IX. Observations

67. The Security Council should be deeply disturbed, as I am, by the sharp deterioration of the situation in South Sudan and the very real prospect of the country descending into chaos. The security situation is worsening day by day. Ethnic tensions and the end of the rainy season in November will further exacerbate the violence. The grim reality is that South Sudan is on the edge of the abyss. The immediate cessation of hostilities and an unconditional return to the full implementation of the ceasefire is the only way to avert a catastrophe.

68. I have repeatedly warned that South Sudan risks sinking further into conflict. I have lamented the promises of independence squandered by those seeking power through violence. I reiterate that the country's political and military leadership have a moral and political responsibility to set their personal differences aside in the interests of the population. There is no military solution to the country's political and military fragmentation. Only an inclusive political process guided by the full implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan can reverse these alarming trends.

69. The participants in the ministerial meeting of core regional and international partners of the South Sudanese peace processes, held on the margins of the General Assembly in September (see para. 7 of the present report), were unequivocal in stressing the paramount importance of an inclusive political process, involving representatives of SPLM, SPLM in Opposition (chosen by the opposition) and other stakeholders in bringing South Sudan back to the path of peace. In this regard, there is an urgent need to ensure that the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, Mr. Mogae, and the African Union High Representative for South Sudan, Mr. Konaré, receive the support necessary to fulfil their respective mandates.

70. I welcome the resumption of efforts to implement the peace agreement, evidenced by the inauguration of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the hosting of the Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements workshop in Juba by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission. It is my hope that all stakeholders, within and outside of South Sudan, will be included in a peace process that lays the foundations for lasting stability, growth and development.

71. I welcome the Transitional Government of National Unity's commitment to restoring freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors. However, I am alarmed by the number of flagrant access restrictions UNMISS continues to face, including the obstruction of patrols and humanitarian operations and the denial of entry into the country of United Nations personnel. I urge the Transitional Government of National Unity to demonstrate its commitment and good faith by immediately removing those impediments, which prevent UNMISS from fulfilling its core mandated tasks. Further to my previous report (S/2016/552), and given the continued impediments faced by UNMISS in the performance of its mandate, I reiterate my call upon the Security Council to urgently consider the appropriate measures cited in resolution 2304 (2016), including the imposition of an arms embargo.

72. As the overall security situation continues to deteriorate, it is critical that all political and military actors immediately de-escalate hostilities across the country and ensure that their respective forces remain in check.

73. I am alarmed by the rise in the use of ethnic rhetoric and hate speech, which risks stoking violence and fracturing communities. I call on the Transitional Government of National Unity to immediately investigate all acts of incitement to violence against ethnic groups in order to ensure that those responsible are held accountable, regardless of their political affiliation or military rank.

74. I am appalled by the suffering of the South Sudanese people. Before the violence that broke out in July 2016, some 6.1 million people, approximately half of the population, were estimated to be in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. More than 2.3 million people have been forced to flee their homes owing to conflict, including more than 1.6 million people displaced internally. UNMISS continues to host a growing number of displaced people in its protection of civilians sites.

75. Reports of widespread sexual violence, including the rape of women and young girls, perpetrated by organized forces, affiliated militia and other armed groups, sometimes in the vicinity of the protection sites, are particularly alarming. It is an outrage that those charged with ensuring the safety and security of civilians are the very ones raping and killing them. The Government must hold all perpetrators to account for these appalling crimes. Sustainable peace can only be achieved if there is justice.

76. Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to UNMISS and the staff of the United Nations country team, who have worked to protect tens of thousands of civilians and facilitated the provision of humanitarian assistance. In particular, I wish to thank my Special Representative, Ellen Margrethe Løj, for her leadership, courage and compassion, as well as the troop- and police-contributing countries that provided essential uniformed personnel and assets to the Mission.

UNMISS
November 2016
SUDAN
SOUTH SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
UGANDA
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
National capital
State (wilayah) capital
Town
Major airport
International boundary
UNMISS operational northern limit*
State (wilayah) boundary
Sector boundary
Abyei region**
Main road
Railroad
* Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
** Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
0 100 200 km
0 100 mi

Map No. 4456 Rev. 24 UNITED NATIONS
November 2016 (Colour)

Department of Field Support
Geospatial Information Section (formerly Cartographic Section)